

## Health Week - 1934

### THE HEALTH OF THE NEGRO IN ALABAMA

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Tuberculosis is the outstanding health problem among the colored population. This disease is the second leading cause of death for this race. For the white population of Alabama it ranked as the eighth cause of death. In 1933, the colored death rate from tuberculosis of 121.9 per 100,000 population was nearly three times that for the white population. Because of the close association between the colored and white races in Alabama, tuberculosis among the negro presents an important health problem for both white and colored population alike. Alabama needs more facilities for finding and caring for its tuberculosis population, both white and colored. The seriousness of the disease among the negro race makes it necessary that special attention be given to reaching this group of population.

The first cause of death for the colored population, as for the white population, was heart disease. The death rate for heart disease among the colored was 1.2 times that for the white race. It would have much greater if all deaths had been certified by doctors. In any discussion of negro death rates it is difficult to give accurate rates because so many negroes

die without medical attention and the cause of death is unknown. In 1933 the cause of death was not known in nearly 15 per cent of the deaths in the colored population.

Other causes of death in which the rate for the negro race was significantly higher than for the white race, were typhoid fever (1.6 times the white rate); pneumonia (1.4 times the white rate); pellagra (2.3 times the white rate); malaria (1.6 times the white rate); Maternal deaths (1.9 times the white rate). For all these causes, the trend of the death rates for the two races have been similar. In the case of typhoid fever, pellagra and maternal deaths, there has been a distinct drop. The downward trends reflect, without doubt, the efforts of the county health departments and also of the leaders of the colored communities, especially the negro agriculture and home economic agents.

No discussion of negro mortality would be complete without mention of its high homicide rate. In 1933 the homicide rate for negroes increased from 41.5 per 100,000 population in 1932 to 48.2. This is greater than the tuberculosis death rate for the white population. In fact the negro homicide rate was 4.3 times the death rate from homicides for the white population. Such a high homicide rate presents a grave problem for the colored leaders of the state. The negro must learn that the life of another cannot be snuffed out without cheapening the value of his own and that of all members of his race.

In the case of three important diseases, the death rate for the colored population is extremely favorable as compared with the white. These are diphtheria, cancer and diabetes. While in these diseases there may be a question as to the completeness of diagnosis, the difference between the white and colored death rates are of such magnitude that there can be no question but that the death rates from these causes are in fact lower than the corresponding rates for the white population.



# Health Week - 1934

Alabama

Dothan, Ala. Eagle  
March 19, 1934

## EDUCATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM TO BE GIVEN AT 35 NEGRO SCHOOLS

An educational health program will be introduced in Houston county's 35 Negro schools during national health week for Negroes which begins on April 1 and closes April 8, it was announced today by Dr. F. G. Granger, county health officer.

The program will include public and personal health habits, and will also call for health lectures at the various schools.

Florida, Ala. News  
March 22, 1934

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## NEWS AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE

— by —

o R. L. Bradley, Principal

o o o o o o o o o o

National Negro Clean Up Week will be observed during the week of April first to eighth at which time it is expected Dr. F. H. Boyd of Andalusia, will lecture; also Dr. Holley, the county health doctor.

At the St. John church Rev. Wm. Bryant will preach on Health and Sanitation, April 6.

News has it that Dr. G. W. Carver, the scientist of Tuskegee Institute, will deliver a lecture at Andalusia March 31, as this is Field Day.

Florala City Colored School hopes to be represented.

## NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

To the Editor The News:  
The week of April 1 to 8 is National Negro Health Week. The Negro "city beautiful" effort, which I have been trying to direct in such way as to make the Negro residential section of Birmingham as beautiful and as clean as possible, has also designated the week as the date of our first 1934 city-wide clean-up campaign.

We are asking all civic, religious, social and school organizations to cooperate in this effort to make our Negro people health and beauty conscious. Some weeks ago I offered a loving cup to the Negro who does the most outstanding bit of constructive community work during 1934. I offer also a cup to the civic or social organization that does the best piece of community work during 1934. The health and beautification programs go right

along, and we do not purpose to stop with just the April 1 campaign, but the entire month of April will be a month in which we shall organize our beautification to spread over the year.

Your garden and yard and the general appearance around your home is a picture of yourself. How does yours look to you? Plant flowers and vegetables in every available space. If you are not able to buy paint, get some water color, and after giving your house a thorough cleaning, water color the walls. Throw lime in the places where filth is wont to accumulate. Build up the low places around the house and yard so that it will run away from the house; destroy all rags, paper and tin cans. The tin cans may be made into flower containers, roof patching.

We are hoping that more volunteer work will be done this year than last in this effort in the block-by-block way. If there are folks in your block who keep insanitary surroundings, they are a menace to the health of all. Diplomatically approach them and try to get them to do their bit to make the block in which you live 100 per cent clean and as beautiful as possible and keep it so during the year.

I have a lot of valuable information on beautification put out by the government and national magazines on better homes and gardens. I shall be happy to work with any organization or to organize a city beautiful effort in your local community. Call on me at the Negro City Beautiful Center, 318 North Seventeenth Street, or phone me at The Birmingham World, 3-6523.

We plan to send an inspector to your home during April to check any work done in harmony with the program, and to help with any problem relative to this work. Watch for The City Beautiful Guide, a 12-page paper full of information about health, beautification and recreation. It will be free.

Birmingham.

ROBERT DURR.

Evergreen, Ala. Courier  
March 29, 1934

## NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Sunday, April 1, to Sunday, April 8, 1934, there will be observed the twentieth National Negro Health Week. We are asking every community in Conecuh to do their bit in observing the health week. Please do something to improve on our health.

Program for the week: Mobilization Day, Sunday, April 1; Home Health Day, Monday, April 2; Community Sanitation Day, Tuesday, April 3; Special Campaign Day, Wednesday, April 4; Adult's Health Day, Thursday, April 5; School Health Day, Friday, April 6; General Clean-up Day, Saturday, April 7; Report and Follow-up Day, Sunday, April 8.

A Daily Half Dozen:

Health should be first, the wise teachers say, if you want to keep well and be happy and gay.

Eat proper food, and at the right time; And "early to bed" makes an-

other good rhyme.

Always dress in comfortable clothes; Oh, yes, and keep clean from your head to your toes.

Live part of the day in the open night with care. Tend well your habits of health every day; Good health depends on your doing that way.

Have your doctor and dentist keep you O. K. Keep Well beats Get Well doesn't it, eh?

Be Clean, Be Careful, Be Cheerful  
Get with your community Leaders  
and get ready for this very important event.

J. B. Jordan, Local Agent.

Johnnie Traylor,

(Jeans Teacher.)

Mobile, Ala., Register  
April 1, 1934

## SPECIAL HEALTH WEEK IS PLANNED

Attention Will Be Paid To Various  
Phases of Improvement

The annual national negro health week celebration, started many years ago by the late Booker T. Washington, will be conducted generally in every city, town or hamlet in the south where there are negroes. The Mobile County Training school at Plateau for negro high school boys and girls will sponsor this program for the Mobile area.

During the week a special program will be rendered each day at the school, directed by Albert Murray, general chairman for the boys and Clarice Johnson, general chairman for the girls. Each group has made definite plans for the celebration. The program calls for general spring cleaning, whitewashing fences and outhouses, repairing steps, gates, fences, screening, painting, burying tin cans, filling low places, planting vegetables and flowers.

The following doctors have been kind enough to give their service in a free clinic: Dr. Thompson, dentist; Dr. P. W. Goode, dentist; Dr. E. B. Goode, physician; Dr. T. W. Tobin, dentist; Dr. W. L. Russell, dentist; Dr. E. T. Belsaw, dentist; Dr. Ogden, physician. Miss Jane Ethel Tinker, graduate nurse, will be in the first aid room an hour each day during the week. Professor Benjamin F. Baker, principal, advises that over 1,500 students and parents will engage in the celebration of negro health week. He also states that every possible effort will be made to bring about better health conditions amongst his people.

Gadsden, Ala., Times  
April 10, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK HERE IS HUGE SUCCESS

East Gadsden Work  
Proves Of Great Value  
To Community

The negroes of the East Gadsden community have just ended one of the most complete and successful undertakings in the history of the city in the clean-up campaign conducted in conjunction with National Negro Health Week.

The community was organized by the faculty of the East Gadsden negro school and divided into four districts with the ministers of that section serving as supervisors over their respective divisions. Boys and girls of the school made the survey, visiting 102 homes and informing them of the campaign and plans for the week.

To impress the people of the community with the importance of this movement a health program was presented at the school each night during the week. These meetings were well attended and much interest was shown throughout the week.

### County Officials Speak

The community was privileged on Thursday and Friday nights in having two guest speakers who did a great service to the community. L. L. Self, county farm demonstration agent, spoke on Thursday night. He talked on the year-around-garden and the live-at-home program. He outlined the steps taken by the federal government in that direction.

Dr. C. L. Murphree, county health officer, spoke to a large group on Friday night at the school. He highly commended the people of the community for their sanitation program. He also showed a bargraph listing the mortality rates for certain common diseases in Etowah County from 1917 to 1930. It showed that the



death rates have greatly decreased though preventive measures offered by the department of health, cooperating with the physicians of the county.

#### Local Merchants Praised

To stimulate interest and get the fullest benefit from the week's work the churches and schools were promised certain prizes in token for their work. These prizes were donated by Gadsden and East Gadsden merchants and business houses and the East Gadsden community deeply appreciates the co-operation given them by their white friends, leaders state.

On Friday night 80 health diplomas were awarded and the prizes given by Dr. Donald, who followed the program up each night, making interesting talks on "How to Care for the Human Machine." These lectures were helpful and greatly appreciated by the hearers.

#### Report Published

The complete report showing the work done during the campaign follows: Number families, 102; number people living in these families, 576; number mules, 30; number dogs, 16; number cows, 26; number hogs, 13; number cats, 21; number hens, 146; fruit trees, 236; gardens, 75; 506 people in good health; 43 at work on farms. This work has proved interesting and beneficial to the people of the community and has furnished information which will be valuable to Prof. Moss in his work.

The following merchants and business houses made the week possible through their help, contributions and assistance:

Joe Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Gadsden Drug Company, E. L. Sims, J. W. Ratchford, Isaac Carter, Hagedorn & Company, Mays, Frank Duncan, Noojin Supply Company, Gadsden Loan Office, Outlet Sales Company, Gadsden Department Store, The Leader, J. C. Penney, Stewart Grocery Company, A. & P. Tea Company, Hill Grocery Company, Jo Ann Cafe, W. T. Grant, Herzberg-Loveman, Gadsden Hardware, Vance Shoe Company, Guarantee Shoe Company, McLellans, C. F. Cross, Dan Cohen's, Woolworth Company, White Furniture Company.

Etowah County Exchange, Ros enbaum Bros., Southern Hardware Usry Drug Company, C. F. Hoffman and Son, Suzanne's, St. John Watch Shop, McClain's, Tri-City Gas Company, Snellgrove Drug Company, Jitney-Jungle, Dunaway's, Moss Furniture Company Paul Landers, Ray Stallings.

Andalusia, Ala., Star

April 12, 1934

#### Negro Health

#### Week Extended

The National Negro Health Movement which was set for the week of

April 1st through the 8th, has been extended until the 15th. At this time, an effort is being made to interest the people of this race in better health conditions, and to stamp out the diseases which are most prevalent among them.

The Negro County Supervisor hopes that Covington county negroes will observe the schedule which was published last week and will assist in the work of better health conditions of the colored race in this county.

Dothan, Ala., Journal

April 5, 1934

## NEGRO'S HEALTH IS DISCUSSED BY COUNTY OFFICIALS

### Says Tuberculosis Is Chief Problem Of Colored Race

By DR. GRANGER  
County Health Officer

In connection with the observance of Negro Health Week from April 1 to April 8, the provisional mortality figures for 1933, just released by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, are interesting. The death rate for the colored population, as was that for the white population, was the lowest ever experienced. Each year, since 1930, and maternal deaths, there has been a distant drop. The downward trend where the colored death rate was 15.2 per 1,000 population in 1930, it was only 12.6 last year. This was 1.5 times the white death rate. In the cities over 10,000 population, the colored death rate was 15.9; in the towns 2,500 to 10,000 population it was 16.6, and in the rural districts of Alabama, 11.1 per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis is the outstanding health problem among the colored population. This disease is the second leading cause of death for the race, and is first in the field of infectious diseases. For the white population of Alabama it ranked as the eighth cause of death. In 1933, the colored death rate from tuberculosis of 121.9 per 100,000 population was

nearly three times that for the white population. Because of the close

association between the colored and white races in Alabama, tuberculosis among the negro presents an important health problem for both white and colored population alike. Alabama needs more facilities for finding and caring for its tuberculosis population, both white and colored.

The seriousness of the disease among the negro race makes it necessary that special attention be given to reaching this group of the population.

The first cause of death for the colored population, as for the white population, was heart disease. The death rate for heart disease among the colored was 1.2 times that for the white race. It would have been much greater if all deaths had been certified by doctors. In any discussion of negro death rates it is difficult to give accurate rates because so many negroes die without medical attention and the cause of death is unknown.

In 1933 the cause of death was not known in nearly 15 percent of the deaths in the colored population.

Other causes of death in which the rate for the negro race was significantly higher than for the white race, were typhoid fever (1.6 times the white rate); pneumonia (1.4 times the white rate); pellagra (2.3 times the white rate); malaria (1.6 times the white rate); Maternal deaths (1.9 times the white rate). For all these causes, the trend of the death rates for the two races have been similar. In the case of typhoid fever, pellagra and maternal deaths, there has been a distant drop. The downward trend reflect, without doubt, the efforts of the County Health Departments and municipalities, especially the negro agriculture and home economic agents.

No discussion of negro mortality would be complete without mention of its high homicide rate. In 1933 the homicide rate for negroes increased from 41.5 per 100,000 population in 1932 to 48.2. This is greater than the tuberculosis death rate for the white population. In fact the negro homicide death rate was 4.3 times the death rate from homicides for the white population. Such a high homicide rate presents a grave problem for the colored leaders of the state. The negro must learn that the life of another cannot be snuffed out without cheapening the value of his own and that of all members of his race.

In the case of three important diseases, the death rate for the colored population is extremely favorable as compared with the white. These are diphtheria, cancer, and diabetes. While in these diseases there may be a difference as to the completeness of diagnosis, the difference between the white and colored death rates are of such a nature that there can be no question that the death rates for the colored are in fact lower than the corresponding rates for the white population.

#### THE COLORED SCHOOL OBSERVED THE NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK.

The West End high school of York observed the national health week. On Monday a health program by the first grade, Tuesday a program by the 2nd and 3rd grades, Wednesday a health pageant by the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades. Thursday a health program by the high school. These programs were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Friday all the groups rendered their programs on the grounds of the First Baptist church at 2:00 P. M., this was called play day.

Many visitors, parents and friends were present. A prize was awarded for the best program also for the best arranged class room and the nicest in order, the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades were fortunate in winning both prizes. The people as well as the school children enjoyed and observed the national negro health week.

Tuesday was observed as Baby clinic day. Dr. Hough and Miss Lee were both present on that day 12 babies were examined and 2 prizes were awarded. Dorothy Gene Brown was winner from the baby group and William Campbell from the pre-school age. This has proved to be very helpful.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
POST

APR 4 1934  
Important to Both Races

This is National Negro Health Week—a

act which should be no less interesting to white people than to negroes.

Recently we heard a prominent Birmingham physician tell a story which is very much to the point.

"A little baby in my care died today from a meningeal affection contracted from a negro nurse," he said. "The mother was hysterical."

"I hope I never see another negro," she cried.

"Her attitude was not at all the intelligent one. The negro is the hereditary servant in the South and will continue so. But as long as we do not take steps to protect the negro's health we are courting danger for ourselves and our families."

Our public health program, both city-county and state, needs to be greatly expanded. We have gone backward at a rapid pace since the depression. We need to rebuild our health program to serve both races.

If humane considerations do not prompt us to extend our health service to cover both races, selfish reasons should.

## WOODLAWN CIVIC GROUP SPONSORS CLEAN-UP WEEK

The Woodlawn Civic League sponsored its annual "Clean Up Week," beginning April 17 and ending with a program and awarding of prize Sunday, April 29th at the First Baptist church.

Mrs. Lucile Clark served as chairman of the "Clean Up Week" assisted by 32 other appointed chairmen. During this campaign 567 homes were visited, 240 homes with improvements and 87 blocks were covered by the block chairmen.

Some of the main features of the program were speeches from the following persons concerning health; Nurse Need, Dr. E.R. Ballard. Spirituals were led by Prof. E. J. Oliver. The Allen Chapel Gospel Singers rendered some beautiful selections.

The prizes consisted of 2 large garbage cans, one going to the Northside home with the best improvement and one to the southside. One hundred and sixty-three first class certificates were awarded to other persons by Mr. Curley J. Parrish for well kept homes and improvements.



Health Week - 1934

Samson, A. L. Ledger  
April 5, 1934

## THE HEALTH OF THE NEGRO IN ALABAMA

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magnitude that there can be no question but that the death rates from these causes are in fact lower than the corresponding rates for the white population.

Sunday, April 1st to Sunday April 8th is the Twentieth Anniversary of National Negro Health Week, founded by Booker T. Washington. In observance of this week the Charlotte Medical Association sponsored a program. On Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 10.35 o'clock Dr. E. F. Tyson and Prof. A. O. Steele of Johnson C. Smith University made short radio talks on The Health of the Negro.

## AN ARTICLE ON THE NEGRO'S HEALTH IN STATE OF ALA.

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Evansville, Ala. Current  
April 8, 1934

The National Negro Health week which started this week, is one that should be observed by negroes everywhere in the United States. The week is both educational and inspirational and it seems a pity that school (rural) had to close right on the heel of the Health Week. There is a lot the children could have learned about such things as disease prevention, eating and sanitation. Of course if everyone will attend the health meetings conferences, etc., much will be learned anyway.

The Conecuh county supervisor of rural schools is holding health clinics in various parts of the county this week, which affords many persons an opportunity to learn more about the above mentioned things.

Birmingham, Ala., News  
April 8, 1934

## ENDORSE CLEANUP PLAN

### Negro Residential Sections Of City Will Be Beautified

A campaign to cleanup and beautify the Negro residential sections of the city is receiving hearty cooperation, according to Robert Durr, director.

The plan is to reach 20,000 Negro homes in the city. This is the first time the Negroes' homes are being completely covered, the director said.

The Negroes will be asked to clean up and beautify their gardens, yards,

homes and the streets on which they live. In this connection the committee in charge is preparing a city beautiful guide with feature articles suggesting ways and means of improving yards and homes.

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Following is a schedule as laid down by National Negro Health Movement for week of April 1 to 8:

Sunday, April 1—Mobilization Day  
Monday, April 2—Home Health Day  
Tuesday, April 3—Community Sanitation Day  
Wednesday, April 4—Special Campaign Day  
Thursday, April 5—Adults' Health

Day.

Friday, April 6—School Health Day

Saturday April 7—General Clean-up

Day.

Sunday, April 8—Report and Follow up Day.

The Negro County Supervisor hopes that Covington County Negroes will observe the schedule and work toward better Health Conditions of the Colored Race in Covington.

WHEELING, W. VA.

REGISTER

APR 5 1934

## Booker Washington's Birthday

Today is the anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington, the man who has perhaps done more than anyone else to improve the status of his race. In addition to his admirable work in connection with Hampton Institute down at Hampton Rhodes on Chesapeake Bay, Booker T. Washington was also one of the chief sponsors of Negro Health Week, which is being observed here and now. It will be well for all of us, regardless of race or color, to give our whole-hearted support to Negro Health Week. And one of the important things which any white person can do is something that does not require the expenditure of any money nor the performance of any physical labor. You don't even have to get up out of your chair nor utter a sound. All you need to do is to tell yourself that racial prejudice is wrong in principle, and that you are going to do your best to wipe out any such prejudice that may be lingering in your mind. And there would be no harm in going one step further and resolving to urge other people to do likewise.



Health Week - 1934

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**  
**JOURNAL COURIER****SEP 25 1934**  
**An Honor Earned**

The A rating awarded the Dixwell Avenue Community house for its participation in the National Negro Health Work week proves again that New Haven's excellent public health record is the result of the co-operative effort of all local agencies. For the fine program which won ranking distinction was not an isolated campaign, but a regular annual observance following the custom established twenty years ago by Booker T. Washington.

Leonard J. Wheatley, director of the Community house, explains the success of this year's program by reference to cooperation of state and city health departments, the Visiting Nurses association, the Cancer Control committee, and local physicians, dentists and druggists. This is unquestionably true. But equal praise must be accorded Mr. Wheatley and his assistants. For were there no Community house maintaining its regular services, there would be no agency through which such cooperation could be extended. It is precisely by means of educational campaigns such as that conducted by the Community house that New Haven's first rank rating for public health can be held and improved.



Health Week - 1934

April 3, 1934

## **Negro Health Week Is Observed Here**

National Negro Health Week is being observed in Tampa with various forms of activities emphasizing benefits of healthful living and ways and means of reducing mortality rates.

Today was designated Community Sanitation Day. Motion pictures are being used in the work to accompany lectures and talks by doctors and teachers.

Wednesday activities will center on a mass meeting at the Catholic Auditorium at 8 P. M. and the same day will begin a series of daily clinics at the Catholic Auditorium and Provident Hospital for children and adults. Playettes will be presented at the mass meeting and at the schools Friday.

Saturday will be clean up day on which negroes are urged to clean up homes and premises in compliance with the week's instructions. Sunday will end the program with a dental inspection of all negro school children.

Milton, Fla., Gazette

April 5, 1934

## **NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE INAUGURATED SUNDAY WITH PROGRAM**

National Negro Health Week, which is being observed throughout the south, at this time, will be inaugurated in Milton with a special sermon and program at the Mt. Pilgrim Baptist church Sunday, April 8th, at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

A special sermon will be delivered by the pastor, Rev. F. Byrd, while the Milton negro school, No. One, with Prof. Ransom as principal, will furnish an interesting and instructive program. This is a part of the national health program and all interested in the betterment of the negro race are invited to be present.



SCRAM!

By Holloway

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
POST

OCT 28 1934

## Negro Health Is Discussed At Conference

Education, Training and  
Nursing Among the  
Subjects Surveyed.

man, and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist, as secretary.

An advisory committee on the National Negro health movement consisted of Dr. Bowles, Dr. Numa G. Adams, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. Monroe N. Work and Dr. C. E. Waller.

The annual conference of the National Negro Health Week celebration, sponsored by the National Negro health movement, under auspices of the National Medical Association, the National Negro Insurance Association, Howard University and Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, concluded its two-day session yesterday in the auditorium of the Public Health Service Building.

Sessions yesterday included discussion of program and promotion of National Negro Health Week in April, beginning on the birthday of Booker T. Washington; methods and materials used in public health education; training and service in public health nursing; physical education and individual health service in schools, and administrative and civic handling of tuberculosis and other health problems.

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, spoke before the conference on "Mental Hygiene" at a special evening session held in the auditorium of the School of Medicine at Howard University, Dr. George W. Bowles, of York, Pa., presiding.

Recent vital statistical data was exhibited by Dr. T. J. Murphy, of the Bureau of the Census. A report on Negro lives was submitted by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, third vice president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the conference being interested in economic and health development which will enable the colored citizen to obtain insurance under conditions identical with those under which others are insured.

The conference was called by Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, with Dr. C. E. Waller, assistant surgeon general, as chair-

BULLETIN  
NATIONAL  
HEALTH  
CAMPAIGN  
STARTS SOON

THERE'S CONSPIRACY  
ABROAD!



HOLLOWAY



# Discuss Health Of Race At Conference

*Cover 11-10-34*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—(CNS)—The annual conference of the National Negro Health Week celebration, sponsored by the National Negro Health movement, under auspices of the National Medical Association, the National Negro Insurance Association, Howard University and Tuskegee Institute, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, was held here last week.

In the two-day sessions of the conference, discussions included program and promotion of National Negro Health Week in April, beginning on the birthday of Booker T. Washington; methods and materials used in public health education; training and service in public health nursing; physical education, and individual health service in schools, and administrative and civic handling of tuberculosis and other health problems.

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An advisory committee on the National Negro Health movement consisted of Dr. Bowles, Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. Monroe N. Work and Dr. C. E. Waller.



## Negro Health Week

From Sunday, April 1 to Sunday, April 8, National Negro Health Week will be celebrated. It is the twentieth anniversary of one of the major contributions to the betterment of his race that the noted Dr. Booker T. Washington made for the betterment of his race. One of the truisms that to which we all subscribe is that "Man's best friend is his health." Accordingly a celebration that concerns itself with getting and keeping better health should receive the full support of all the people.

Always our physicians take the leading role in promoting good health and we find that this is particularly true in Nashville this year when the local association of physicians have the program of Negro Health week entirely in their hands. No one doubts the ability of the eminent physicians of Nashville to carry out a health program that will be equal to if not of a higher order than any city in the nation. They will have the urge to do so because on two previous occasions Nashville was awarded the silver cup for it rendered the most unique and effective health program of any of the other cities of the nation. While this year the city will not have the benefit of the brilliant service of Prof. James H. Robinson who was in a class by himself in the matter of mobilizing the people for a big program of social work, there is every reason to believe that our leaders of this year will fully measure up to the high standard that has been set.

If we will but heed the good lessons that will be taught us during Negro Health Week, we are sure to reap lasting rewards for doing so. Let every individual and every institution in Nashville and other surrounding cities and towns give a wholehearted support to a proper observance of Negro Health Week is the urgent plea we make to our readers throughout the territory we cover.

## HEALTH WEEK

APRIL 1ST TO 8TH

## Program To Be Observed Throughout Country

Under the auspices of the Tuskegee Conference, the National Negro Business League, the National Medical Association, the National Negro Insurance Association, and in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, state, county and city health departments, and various voluntary health and civic agencies, have been arranged for Health Week from April 1st to the 8th.

tions, etc. Motion pictures and E. C. Westcott, Dr. Willie G. Tyson, and Dr. J. W. Wilson. Health songs and plays by children of the

Friday, April 6—School Health Day—Invite parents. Health exercises, songs, games, plays, parades, pageants. Health examinations for pre-school and school children. School clean-up.

Thursday, April 5th—Guest day—Demonstration, Nurse F. Wilson, "Daily Care of The Infant" Lectures Dr. L. D. Williams and Dr. A. S. Lafayette.

Saturday, April 7—General Clean-up Day—Cooperative large scale clean-up activities. Inspection of community campaign results; completion of all unfinished activities. Collect data and take pictures for reports and newspaper stories.

Sunday, April 8—Report and Follow-up Day—Close campaign with enthusiastic meetings for reports; good talks, good music, experiences. Effect continuation organization. Send copy of summarized reports to the National Negro Health Week Committee, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Put zest and zeal into each day. Take each minute and method pay.

Centers to Observe Health Week

Daily Program Next Week at Eastside Center

Washington 3-20-34

WASHINGTON.—Thursday, April 5, the birthday of Booker T. Washington, will be a special feature day of the Twentieth National Negro Health Week observance.

Among the day's features will be a nation-wide radio broadcast over the red network, from station WRC, of the National Broadcasting company from 4 to 4:30 p.m.

Many organizations, agencies, and communities have contributed to the usefulness of the Health Week movement. The participants in the national radio broadcast will represent the four institutions that have guided the progress of the Health Week from Hampton institute, the birthplace of the idea, to the United States Public Health service, where it serves as a "clearing house" for the many interested persons of both races.

These two institutions, together with Tuskegee institute, where the idea received nurture and promotion, and Howard university, at which place the year-round organization was effected, are historical markers.

The surgeon general of the United States Public Health service will make the principal address. There will be statements from Dr. Robert R.

Monday, April 2nd, clean-up day—Health talks by Nurse Edna Moultrie, Mrs. Dorothy H. Trekle, Dr. E. J. Smith, Dr. N. H. Collier. Health songs and plays by children of the center.

Tuesday, April 3rd, Health talks by Nurse Annie Mae Smothers, Dr. H. M. Collier, Dr. J. W. Jamerson. Health songs and plays by children of the center.

Wednesday, April 4th, Health talks by Nurse Anna Grant, Mrs.

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Moton, president of Tuskegee institute, and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the school of medicine of Howard university. The Hampton institute quartet will render several appropriate musical selections.

There will be many other radio broadcasts during the National Negro Health week. It is expected that thousands of persons will be reached and that constructive proposals and plans for year-round health activities will be fruits of these special Health Week endeavors.

SELMA, ALA.  
TIMES-JOURNAL

## HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM ON AIR APRIL 5

Broadcast to Be Made on  
Birthday of Booker T.  
Washington

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## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

National Negro Health Week is to be observed April 1 to 8. The negro residents of each state, with cooperation of other citizens, are expected to emphasize the needs of health and hygiene.

The problem of community as well as personal health will be studied and the physical condition of children and adults will be taken up in clinics, as well as be the topic of sermons, lectures and discussions.

Health and disease are no respecters of persons or races. The healthfulness of the negro is of direct and vital importance to the white people of any community. Health Week for the negro should be health week for the whole population.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

REGISTER

APR 2 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

That the opening of National Negro Health Week activities today comes at the near approach of the anniversary of the birth of the late Booker T. Washington is most propitious.

Booker Washington taught the value of patriotism, education, culture and physical and moral development.

It is to promote these vital principles for the benefit of society that negroes throughout the nation are observing health week.

In Springfield, a public meeting is planned for tonight at the Centennial building with Francis G. Blair as principal speaker.

The State Register commends the purpose and urges co-operation for the success of this very praise-worthy campaign.

It means healthier bodies, better citizenship, happier homes, improved communities and a greater America.



# Remember Eye Hazards as Health Week Begins

By LOUIS RESNICK

A contribution of the National Society  
for the Prevention of Blindness  
to National Health Week.

*After American*  
April 1 to 8

The eye is a more delicate and more complicated mechanism than the finest watch in the world; the best watch can be bought for a few weeks' pay; a human eye that will see cannot be bought for all the money in the world; and yet thousands of men and women every day expose their eyes to hazards of flying particles to which they would not think of exposing the inner mechanism of a watch.

Few people would think of giving a small child a hammer and watch to play with at the same time; yet at this moment there are undoubtedly thousands of youngsters playing with sharp-pointed scissors, just as destructive to the eye as a hammer would be to a watch.

Few of us would think of taking a watch to a plumber or cabinet maker for repairs, but thousands of factory and office employees every day try to perform minor surgical operations on their eyes or call on fellow workers — stenographers, clerks, machinists and carpenters — to remove particles from their eyes.

And in this process—as shown by original photographs in the possession of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, pocket-knives, compasses, screw drivers and manicuring files are often used on that most delicate and priceless possession, our eyes.

## Accidents Biggest Cause

Every year the sight of thousands of men, women and children is blotted out forever or seriously impaired by accidents nearly all of which could easily have been avoided. Accidents, in fact, now constitute by far the most frequent cause of total and partial blindness. A list of the varieties of accidents with which we are confronted at home, at play and at work, and the methods of preventing such accidents, would fill an entire issue of this publication. We must, therefore, limit ourselves to a few typical accidents and just a word of caution as to their prevention.

to the exclusion of all others. They are the accidents caused by air-rifles and fireworks, not only during the Fourth of July, but a Christmas and other holidays in various parts of the country. Every Christmas thousands of boys get a gift that most boys want—an air-rifle—and its use may be safe in rural districts. But every

In the first place, there is no such thing as a non-hazardous industry so far as eye injuries are concerned. Wherever men and women are employed there is bound to be the danger of flying particles of dust, cinders, stone, metal or wood; the danger of involved in the shooting of fireworks, molten metal and sometimes of very young children and in the injurious light and heat rays; and of older children and adults, a surprising large number of casualties resulting in blindness or badly impaired vision are reported each year shortly after Independence Day.

Despite all the publicity that has already been given to dangers in the indiscriminate use of fireworks by innumerable other accidents peculiar to the condition of the particular plant or office.

## Need of Goggles

Where such hazards exist progressive employers provide the necessary protective devices—goggles, shields and other safety equipment; all that is necessary is that the employee use these devices wherever they are provided.

ask for them when they are not available, and exercise ordinary care for his own safety and consideration for that of the fellow.

The practical joker who shoots pins and paper clips and does other supposedly funny stunts in the work shop or office has robbed many a man and woman of sight.

## Eye Hazards at Home

The eye hazards at home also are of great variety. Among the more common are: burns from the splashing of lye and other cleaning preparations, flying tacks and nails, and jabs from knives, forks and scissors.

Oculists everywhere have to treat cases in which a table fork or pocket knife, used to untangle badly knotted shoe laces, slipped and cut the person's eye. Similarly, attempts to remove caps from bottles and covers from food jars with the aid of knives, forks or ice-picks—a common practice in millions of homes—every year destroy or badly damage hundreds of eyes.

We do not propose, of course, that the lady of the house wear goggles or that the man of the house use at home the same protective equipment that he would in the shop. There is needed merely first, a recognition of the dangers to the eye in the home and second, the use of common sense in guarding against them.

## Proper Way to Open Jars

This means that bottles, jars and jelly glasses will be opened with devices made for that particular purpose rather than with knives, forks and screw drivers; that shoe laces will be untangled without the aid of pocket knives, forks or ice-picks; that nails will be hit square on the head instead of glancing blows; and that step ladders will be used in place of rocking chairs and tea wagons, to reach high places on the wall.

## Air Rifles and Fireworks

Of the eye hazards at play two are the accidents caused by air-rifles and fireworks, not only during the Fourth of July, but a Christmas and other holidays in various parts of the country.

## Conduct an Experiment

And now let us conduct a little experiment. At the close of this article, shut your eyes for just a minute and with all the power of concentration at your command try to imagine during that half minute how it would feel for you to spend the rest of your life with your eyes shut. Do that conscientiously; then go home and appoint yourself safety engineer to the

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

A man will give up everything for life, but somehow he seems not to realize that continuing to live depends upon maintaining good health. In no common-place matter are men as ignorant as of how to keep well. From earliest childhood, they live one continual round of "don't do that." They wish to live, yet they disregard what they have been told about health more than they neglect a social or business precept.

Negro health week, which is now going on, is one of the steps taken to impress the importance of living the right way. Health is a common possession, imperfect and endangered if vulnerable anywhere in the world because disease cannot be walled in. Therefore everyone must be educated to be his best self physically. For that reason the information being broadcast this week through Negro professionals is a contribution to the world as well as to their own people.

There is no accounting for people's indifference to the rules of health. A mother who sends even the smallest child to school knows that it receives the right kind of training there. Yet she in the home will act counter to school methods simply

because it is her habit. All too frequently she will let contagion seize one after another of her beloved, stricken because they let sympathy rather than sense dictate their conduct within the home. Common drinking cups, closed windows, caresses of the sick and the direct violations of health rules are general. Intensive drives for right living will have to be kept up until everyone is ready and anxious to know all there is to be known about health and to obey its rules.

4-13-34



# Health Week - 1934

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution  
March 12, 1934

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

The twentieth anniversary of the National Negro Health Week will be observed this year from April 1 to April 8, according to plans agreed upon at a conference called at Washington by the United States surgeon general of public health service in the United States Public Health Service building October 25, 1933.

This conference was attended by 63 representatives of as many organizations and institutions that are co-operating in the national health educational campaign. Among the organizations represented were the School of Medicine, Howard University; Texas Tuberculosis Association, Maryland state department of health, Baltimore city health department, National Negro Insurance Association, general, negroes in particular, there is still a very great difference between what is done for negroes by tax-supported institutions than what is done for other people. Much of the effort on the part of those directing this movement will continue to be exerted toward the equalization of facilities for all citizens regardless of race.

While there has been a marked improvement in all these directions in the interest of community health in general, negroes in particular, there is still a very great difference between what is done for negroes by tax-supported institutions than what is done for other people. Much of the effort on the part of those directing this movement will continue to be exerted toward the equalization of facilities for all citizens regardless of race. One feature of the campaign is centered around cleaning up of premises under the mobilizing slogan, "Bury, Burn and Beautify." The rubbish around premises is either burned or buried with whitewash and paint. Buildings, fences and trees are beautified.

The fact that the federal government has adopted the Negro Health Week as its own project is an unmistakable testimony that the government has recognized the beneficial results that have come from the activities of this organization on one hand, and it is disposed to assume a larger share of its responsibility in connection with the health of this frequently "forgotten 10 per cent" of our population.

Waycross, Ga., Journal-Herald  
April 1, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

### WILL BE OBSERVED

Negro Health Week will be observed throughout Waycross, beginning Monday, and Negro ministers of the city are being urged to announce the program at their respective churches.

Dr. J. J. Creagh and Dr. Wynn, dentist and physician respectively, will visit all the Negro schools, and several other meetings are planned including a mass meeting at Central High School Thursday night. Further announcements of the week's activities will be made through the columns of the Journal-Herald Monday.

that the knowledge and observance of

Albany, Ga., Herald  
March 30, 1934

## Negro Health Week Observance Set for April 1 to 8

### Local Program Sponsored By City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

National Negro Health Week will be observed here beginning Sunday, April 1, and will include clean-up and sanitation campaigns, children's clinics, and programs on health education in the schools, churches, lodges, clubs and other organizations.

The week's program is under the auspices of the National Negro Health Movement in co-operation with the United States Health Service, state, county and city health departments. The local movement is sponsored by the city federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

This is the twentieth annual observance of health week. It was begun in 1915 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, a Negro educator of wide renown, and is promoted annually by the various health and civic organizations.

Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors, nurses and others qualified will be delivered. The Colored Women's clubs hope to secure the best possible co-operation from health and social agencies among both white and colored groups.

### BEAUTIFY YOUR SURROUNDINGS

For many years this especial week has been observed as Negro Health Week. Its observance is being continued, but not as effectively in a local way as of past years. In stressing health the entire emphasis should not be given to the body. There are other elements leading to this. Clean surroundings are essentially necessary to maintain a healthy body. There should be a general cleaning of the homes and premises and they should be kept in this condition. In addition there should be a tendency to make these

Georgia

premises more attractive by the planting of a lawn, the culturing of flowers or some evergreen. It matters not how small a premise may be there can always be found a way to have something green growing around it. It is pleasing to pass certain blocks in some sections and note the beautiful lawns and attractive plants so well arranged. There is no reason why every other home owner can not do likewise. It is a common saying that a colored neighborhood can be easily known because of its "run down" appearance. In a large way this has been dispelled, but so many owners have failed to catch the spirit of home beautification. The city authorities are endeavoring to make the city more attractive by planting azaleas in many of the streets. This should be followed by the residents, especially our people. Let us plan to make each of our neighborhood a veritable beauty spot. In a certain section of the city there is a neighborhood organization. Its efforts have been turned in this direction with pleasing results. Similar organizations in each neighborhood would work wonders for this beautification.



Health Week - 1934

JACKSONVILLE, ILL  
JOURNAL

MAR 28 1934

**Negro Health Week**

With upwards of 325,000 Negroes in Illinois, National Negro Health Week, scheduled to be observed throughout the country during the first week of April, is of more than passing interest and significance to this State. For many reasons this race is confronted with health problems of a magnitude far in excess of that which prevails in the general population.

In the main, however, these problems are susceptible of solution at least to a much greater degree than has yet materialized. Tuberculosis, for example, was responsible last year for a death rate of no less than 273 per 100,000 Negroes in Illinois, while among whites the rate was 43. On the other hand, the exceedingly high rate among Negroes was scarcely more than one-half the rate that prevailed among that race fifteen years ago in Illinois.

The Negro infant death rate in 1933 was 82.2 per 1,000 live births against a rate of 49 among white infants. Here again a remarkable improvement has taken place, however. In 1922 the Negro infant death rate was 125.

These data show an encouraging favorable trend in health conditions among Negroes that has reached substantial proportions within a decade. In spite of this improvement, however, the Negro in Illinois experiences a higher death than birth rate. During 1933 the statistics show there were 5,973 deaths and only 5,495 births among the Negro race in this State.

These considerations suggest both the importance of and the direction that a health promotion program among Negroes should take. National Negro Health Week is designed to stimulate interest in these problems. Health sermons on Sunday, April 1, addresses on health before clubs of all kinds during the week, health playlets by school children, immunization campaigns on a community basis and health surveys are among the specific recommendations for local programs.



Health Week - 1934

## Prominent Leaders Join Better Health Crusade

Development plans for the annual observance here of National Negro Health Week took place in a meeting of the Spring Health Education Campaign Committee, of the Marion County Tuberculosis Association, at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A., Monday.

Artist will be in charge of the special arrangements at the Y.M.C.A. presented. The observance this year. The colored schools, which have will include a combination of National Negro Health Week, National Child Health Week, include the Spring Health Education Campaign following: No. 4—Matthias Nolcox; of the tuberculosis association and No. 17, M. L. Stevenson; No. 19—National Child Health Week. The Mrs. Rose H. Thompson; No. 23—time for the observance is William E. Baugh; No. 24—W. E. Grubbs; No. 26—G. Hayes; No. 37—

Rev. Henry L. Herod is serving Mrs. Hazel Hendricks; No. 40— as general chairman for the combined affair and Miss Irene Harris Diggs; No. 56—Mrs. Jeannette is general secretary. Mary A. Mey-Cary; No. 63—Mrs. Harriett Kellers, executive secretary of the tuberculosis association, attended the meeting.

Organization of necessary committees were reported as follows: School—Russell A. Lane.

Speaker S. Bureau—Dr. Homer Wales, chairman; Dr. E. D. Moten, Dr. Henry H. Hummons, representing the Aesculapian Medical Society; Dr. S. D. Meriwether, for the dental society; Mrs. Lillian Courtney and Mrs. Mamie Young, representing graduate nurses; Mrs. Julia Jefferson, Mrs. Irene Ector and Mrs. Malinda Tanner, representing women's clubs and parent-teacher associations, were named at the meeting. Rev. H. H. Black, Rev. D. F. White, Rev. J. S. A. Mitchell and Rev. M. B. Mitchell are serving as a committee for the churches.

Health talks will be given audiences by physicians, dentists and nurses in all of the colored schools during the observances. All pastors are urged to observe April 29 as Health Sunday in churches. Either a physician or a dentist will be invited to speak in each of the churches where the minister does not arrange a health talk by himself.

Social centers such as the Flanner House, the Y.M.C.A. and Y. W. C. A. will observe the Health Week occasion by special exercises, which will include health playlets, lectures and health demonstrations. Flanner House, under supervision of Mrs. Myrtle Roper, is planning special health clinics for babies. Miss Mae Belcher and Miss Irene Harris will have charge of the observance at the Y.W.C.A. and F. E. DeFrantz, H. H. Ziegler and L. F.

Health Week - 1934

### OBSERVES HEALTH WEEK

TOPKAW, Kas.—The Topkaws Vocational school held a program each day beginning April 7 to 9 in observance of the national Negro Health week.



Health Week - 1934

Nicholasville, Ky., News  
March 21, 1934

### National Negro Health Week

By H. A. Laine county agent

Twenty years ago, Booker T. Washington, the great educator established National Negro Health Week to improve the general health, to lessen disease and suffering and to long the span of life.

Health week this year is celebrated during the week beginning Sunday April 1st and ending Sunday April the 8th. Colored people of Jessamine county are invited to celebrate health week in honor of Doctor Washington one of the greatest men of his generation.

I invite the schools to celebrate Health Week by appropriate exercises, calling attention to simple health rules and sanitary practices. Health Week should include Clean Up Week, when homes and schools should unite in teaching the importance of taking care of our bodies as well as cleaning up our homes and surroundings and wherever possible using paint and white wash.

I invite the ministers and school principals of the county to give at least a lecture some time during Health Week, giving instruction on Sanitation and Health, so much needed among our people.

Lexington, Ky., Leader  
April 9, 1934

### NATIONAL NEGRO LEADER TO TALK HERE APRIL 19

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Negro representative and adviser in the U. S. department of commerce, will speak at Dunbar high school auditorium at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night, April 19, under the auspices of the Emancipation Association. Arrangements for the meeting have been made by J. W. Rowe, president of the association.

The speaker, nationally known for his work among Negro organizations, formerly was president of the National Urban League and for a time was a teacher in the Central high school at Louisville. The subject of his Lexington address will be "The Negro in the Recovery Program."

Members of the Emancipation As-

sociation hope that through this meeting interest in the association, the Civic League and the Woman's Council will be revived. The presi-

### LOUISVILLE, KY. COURIER JOURNAL

### APR 3 1934 A PROUD RECORD

How the Negro in Louisville can be helped toward a sounder, healthier condition of life is the message which is being carried into schools and churches and before the membership of civic clubs this week by speakers for the Health Council of the Community Chest and the Kentucky Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation. Negro Health Week, first proposed by the intelligent racial leader Booker T. Washington, is being observed for the twentieth year in this appropriate fashion.

The record of past endeavor in the Negro health movement is one to inspire interest and admiration. Conditions among a large proportion of the Negro population are always difficult for the health worker, and in the past four years there have been additional problems of poverty and unemployment among the colored people. Yet in 1933, the Louisville Health Department was able to establish a Negro health record which surpassed that of any other year in several primary features.

In that depression year, for instance, the lowest death rate for all ages among Louisville Negroes was achieved. Likewise, 1933 saw the lowest infant death rate, and no decrease in the birth rate. Not a single case of smallpox, formerly a great scourge among Negroes, was reported. The death rate for pneumonia was materially reduced.

Other health figures, however, form a challenge for the future. The case rate for tuberculosis is still woefully high among Louisville Negroes amounting to 406.0 per 100,000 population. The syphilis rate is still higher. Cramped living conditions and malnutrition in many cases make the spread of communicable disease unfortunately easy among the Negro population, but health work goes on and it is achieving its victories. Such work deserves praise and, more important, support.



# Health Week - 1934

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
March 14, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK SCHEDULED APRIL 1-6

Plans for observance of negro health week April 1-6 were explained to principals of negro public schools Tuesday by Edwin W. Eley, assistant public school superintendent.

ent, in the school board administration building. The program includes display of posters, health parades, special lessons, moving picture lectures, and a clinic for preschool age children at Flint-Goodridge hospital.

New Orleans, La., Item  
April 2, 1934

# Health Week On

## Programs Held By Negroes

An unusually large attendance at the clinic which opened Monday morning at the Flint-Goodridge Negro hospital, as a part of the annual Negro Health week program, was reported by Superintendent A. W. Dent. Three clinics will be held daily for the remainder of the week. An electrical health exhibit will be open at the hospital at 7:30 p. m., Monday, and at the same time each night for the remainder of the week, Mr. Dent said. A movie will be shown at the same time.

Health parades, lectures and poster making will be included in the program for the 22 elementary Negro schools. Special lessons and essays are included in the high schools and college programs will include a survey of health and housing conditions among Negroes here, and a round-up of underprivileged children.

### Important Service

"Health service to Negroes is an important part of city health service, both from the standpoint of humanity and of public safety," commented Nicholas Bauer, president of the Community Chest, which aids five agencies giving year-round health service to Negroes.

"Providing hospitalization, clinics, and nursing for Negroes on an adequate scale is one of the objects of the Community Chest," he said.

### Thousands Aided

In 1933, hospital and health agencies supported by the chest, gave 59,057 clinic treatments, paid 15,283 nursing visits to the sick, and provided 6,944 days of free hospitalization, he said. Clinic treatments for the previous year numbered 48,218, homes nursing, 16,225, and 5,975 days of free hospitalization were given.

In addition to the work done at Flint-Goodridge Negro hospital, the following four agencies serve both races: Child Welfare association, New Orleans Hospital Dispensary for Women and Children, the Orleans Anti-tubercular league, and the Touro infirmary.

Dr. William R. Adams addressed sixth and seventh grade students at Thomy Lafon school Monday morning, and a motion picture show on the subject of health will be shown there at 9 p. m. Dr. L. Horton will address fifth grade classes Tuesday morning.

Minden, La., Herald  
March 30, 1934

## THE NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK FROM APRIL 1ST TO EIGHTH

Twenty years ago, the late Booker T. Washington, recognized negro leader, then President of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, had the vision that great benefit would redound to the negro race from a united health movement, and to this end he issued a proclamation for "National Health Improvement Week." He included in the call, besides clean-up activities, health conservation through lectures, moving pictures, pageants, literature and other community demonstrations.

The value of the movement was demonstrated; its popularity grew. The plan so progressed that in 1930 the U. S. Public Health Service instituted a definite program as a guide for state and local campaigns to stimulate year-round activities for improving the health of the negro race. More intensive work is especially encouraged and urged in those

states and cities having the larger negro population.

## NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

April 1-8, 1934.

Twenty years ago, the late Booker T. Washington, recognized negro leader, then President of the Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, had the vision that great benefit would redound to the negro race from a united health movement, and to this end he issued a proclamation for "National Health Improvement Week." He included in the call, besides clean-up activities, health conservation through lectures, moving pictures, pageants, literature and other community demonstrations. The value of the movement was demonstrated; its popularity grew. The plan so progressed that in 1930 the U. S. Public Health Service instituted a definite program as a guide for state and local campaigns to stimulate year-round activities for improving the health of the negro race. More intensive work is especially encouraged and urged in those states and cities having the larger negro population.

The suggested program divides the week as follows:

Sunday, April 1st—Mobilization Day. Health lectures by doctors, ministers, teachers, nurses and other qualified groups. (Particularly emphasize mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.)

Monday, April 2nd—Home Health Day: Personal and home hygiene talks by qualified persons. Measures for venereal disease control and social hygiene education should be given special consideration. Use exhibits, films, etc.

Tuesday, April 3rd—Community Sanitation Day: Breeding places of flies and mosquitoes should be destroyed; screening of homes, markets, bakeries, restaurants, and other food establishments should be stressed.

Wednesday, April 4th—Special Campaign Day: Discuss local health and sanitation problems. Churches as factors in community advancement must be pointed out.

Thursday, April 5th—Health Examination Day: Explain the importance of periodic health examination; this is a precaution against future trouble.

Friday, April 6th—School Health Day: Health programs should be given in every school; all buildings and premises should be put in sanitary condition; conduct health poster and other contests. Encourage child welfare centers.

Saturday, April 7th—General Clean-

Up Day: Complete cleaning of all homes, buildings, premises and streets. Direct all activities to final results.

The local committee in charge of the National Negro Health Week should send a report of results of the Health Week Program to the newspapers. Plans should be started for the year round follow-up.

## LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Baton Rouge, La., Times  
April 2, 1934

## A WORTHWHILE MOVEMENT

Important to the entire community is Negro Health Week, now being observed here.

Sponsored by the East Baton Rouge Tuberculosis and Public Health association, it is being carried out by the negroes themselves, under the leadership of capable and experienced members of their race. In many ways its lessons are to be impressed. And while the message is directly to the negroes, their own health and sanitation indirectly affects the entire community.

It was the alarmingly high death rate among the negro race that led to the inauguration of the first National Negro Health Week some years ago. Since that time, the observance has spread to many communities, and its possibilities for being really worthwhile cannot but be recognized.

Keeping the homes and premises scrupulously clean, realizing the value of fresh air, having surroundings sanitary, preparation of food and care to prevent its contamination, early recognition of symptoms which might lead to serious ailments—all these things are part of the practical message of health week.

Many of the negro citizens are already well informed about these essentials, and recognize their value. Now, according to the program that has been worked out, they are to spread this information among others who need definite information.

The negro sections of the city are not far removed from the other residential areas. Negroes serve us in many ways—as cooks and nurses for the children, as yard men and delivery boys—and in numerous other capacities. Not only have we a kindly interest in them, but in a manner their welfare affects our own. Our city cannot be as entirely wholesome and as sanitary as it should be, until certain everyday rules of health and cleanliness are observed throughout its limits, and environs.

The negro leaders in charge of health week have worked out a comprehensive and practical program, which is to be carried out according to a carefully arranged schedule. It should result in much real benefit, especially if the lessons impressed at this time can be followed up throughout the remainder of the year.

In this effort, they deserve every co-operation from the white citizenry.



Alexandria, La. Town Talk  
April 2, 1934

## Big Parade Opens National Negro Health Week Here

Celebration of National Negro Health Week began here this morning with a gigantic parade eight blocks long, with several hundred in line of march through the streets of the city. The parade was reviewed at the city hall by Mayor V. V. Lamkin, Commissioners Vic Ake and R. W. Bringham and Mrs. Ed Adrien of the City Welfare Bureau.

The National Negro Health Week officially opened yesterday with sermons in the churches. The programs for Rapides parish have been planned by the Rapides parish health unit under the direction of Dr. Branch J. Aymond, supervisor. The children from three negro schools, St. James, South Alexandria and Peabody, formed their parade column this morning at the Peabody school. The line of march was as follows: Up Third to Lee, out Lee to Foisy, up Foisy to Jackson, in Jackson to Third and down Third to the Peabody school.

Several hundred children participated in the parade, displaying banners urging better health conditions through sanitary methods, clean food, exercise and proper diet.

The Alexandria T. B. Unit was represented by about thirty "Health Crusaders" who wore the double-barred cross and shield which was symbolic of their interest in this national work.

Tonight at the Peabody school a program has been planned which will include the following speakers: Prof. Lafargue, Mayor V. V. Lamkin, Dr. R. B. Wallace, Dr. Branch J. Aymond, Dr. F. J. Spielman, Dr. William J. Kelso, Dr. W. A. Anderson, Drs. Hovell and Bassett. Musical numbers by the Peabody students will also be on the program.

Programs have been planned at the following places during the week: Cheneyville colored school, Tuesday; Leconte colored school, Wednesday; Glenmora colored school, Thursday; Boyce colored school, Friday.

Baton Rouge, La., Times  
April 5, 1934

## HEALTH WEEK IS BEING OBSERVED AT SOUTHERN U.

Southern university is observing the national negro health week, under the sponsorship of the U. S. department of public health. The program is under the direction of Dr. J. S. Clark, president of Southern university, and Dr. R. M. Baranco, director of health.

Exercises are held at noon daily and as a special speaker Dr. Thos. Spec Jones, prominent Baton Rouge physician, will give the address on Friday.

Dr. B. V. Baranco spoke Thursday and other speakers during the week have included Dr. Leo Butler, Dr. A. O. Lyons and Dr. W. C. Murray.

Besides the noon exercises the health department is sponsoring various educational student programs and plays on good posture, helpful exercises, good habits, etc., conducive to good health in body and in mind. The university is also co-operating with the sub-committee on health for the national conference on negro education, with the view of keeping the students, faculty members, their families and those of the nearby communities posted on the most recent findings and observations of the medical and allied professions, to the end that the general health conditions of the negro race will be bettered, it is stated.

New Orleans, La., Times-Picayune  
April 4, 1934

## PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR HEALTH WEEK

### Special Programs to Be Given in Schools and Films Shown

Special programs in schools, talks and exhibition of health motion pictures will mark the observance of the 20th annual Negro Health Week in New Orleans beginning today and continuing through April 8.

Negro Health Week is observed nationally. It was begun by Booker T. Washington and is carried on under the auspices of the United States

Public Health Service. Locally the observation is sponsored by the Flint-Goodridge hospital.

In each of the 22 elementary negro schools special health lessons will be taught and health lectures will be given for the parents and teachers throughout the week. Pageants, plays and parades will be presented, and Flint-Goodridge hospital will offer a silver trophy for the best parade, A. W. Dent, superintendent of the hospital, announced Saturday.

In the high schools for negroes essay contests will be part of the program, with special lessons and plays. A health poster contest will be conducted in the schools, too, and for the best essay and the best poster in each of the schools the Flint-Goodridge hospital will offer a prize, Superintendent Dent said.

In some of the negro colleges, surveys of the health conditions among the negroes in New Orleans will be made. A talk on housing problems of the negroes will be given in one college, and in another there will be a round-up of undernourished and underprivileged children in the neighborhood of the college for medical inspection to see if the school can do anything toward solving the family problems of the children.

A moving picture entitled "Good Hospital Care," sponsored by the American College of Surgeons, has been loaned for the health week and will be shown in neighborhood theaters. Motion pictures will be shown through the co-operation of the Louisiana state board of health and the Orleans parish school board in various schools of the city.

A motion picture prepared by the Society of Prevention of Cancer of New York, an electrical health exhibition furnished by the state board of health and literature of various types will be exhibited at the hospital each night during the week. All moving pictures and health exhibits at the hospital will be sponsored by the women's auxiliary of the hospital. Speakers will talk in each of the negro churches today. About 1500 pieces of literature procured from health agencies and insurance companies will be distributed through the city.

Through the volunteer service of staff members of the hospital, according to Superintendent Dent, a free clinic will be conducted for New Orleans negroes each day 8 a. m. to noon, from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.

"Anyone may come to the clinic," Superintendent Dent said, "and there will be no charges. However, we urge people who are able to do so to go to their own physicians and leave the clinic facilities for the thousands of negroes who need medical service and are unable to pay for it."



Health Week - 1934

## Morgan Observes Nat'l Health Week

BALTIMORE, Md. — The National Negro Health Week program at Morgan College was sponsored by the Hygiene Department of which Professor Charles C. Key is head. The program included daily health features with special speakers during the week of April 3-6.

Among the speakers for the week were the following: Dr. Roscoe Browne, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ralph Young and Mrs. O. D. Benton, of Baltimore; Dr. Jacob Conn, of the Department of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Reed of Baltimore and E. A. Evans of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

## PROGRAMS FILL HEALTH WEEK

BALTIMORE — The hygiene department of Morgan College sponsored a Health Week program which included daily health features.

TAMPA, Fla. — The observance of Health Week opened here with talks at various churches and included motion pictures on health topics.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — More than one hundred health activities and educational program marked the observance of Health Week here.

ASHLAND, Ky. — The National Health Week observance was carried out here by students and the P.-T.A. of Booker T. Washington School.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Churches and schools here cooperated with physicians and nurses in the observance of National Health Week.

WHEELING, W. Va. — Health Week activities here drew favorable editorial comment in the Register, local daily newspaper.

TRENTON, N.J. — The Y.M.C.A. took an active part in the local observance of National Health Week in conjunction with various churches.

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Health Week activities in this section were opened with exercises at Georgia State Industrial College at Thunderbolt.

last Tuesday night had no effect on the wheel have stopped smokeshop keepers who are smiling el—they have one book less to keep Homestead and the dice are thrown ice as to which to play.

ict are looking forward to having a the dance which is being sponsored n in his campaign. are organizing a political club and suddenly come back to life.

D.C., was given special praise for on last Friday night by local news- ar as to call him the second Paul

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the Northside lad who had his fountain pen which was really a was concocted by a boy who didn't es that only because she had her l who was sitting next to the boy

s were recently taken over by the on for violation of a city ordinance passed away in the court room. Do alk about now?

e mayor got a dope sheet instead of ught he played on 918. The news-

## BALTIMORE, MD.

### NEWS

APR 3 1934

## A Campaign Of Importance

THE National Negro Health Campaign which is being conducted this week in all parts of the country where there is a considerable negro element in the population is an undertaking of much greater practical value than most of those to which it has become the fashion to assign special weeks.

In Baltimore plans have been laid to render it highly serviceable from every point of view, educationally, as well as remedial.

This specialized work is no longer one of concern to the South alone. Nearly every large city in the country is vitally interested in its outcome.

Back in Colonial days, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina contained the bulk of the African population of the future States.

Prior to the War of Secession, Washington and Baltimore were the cities which included in their population the largest actual number (not the largest percentage) of negroes. These two cities at that time probably had the largest number of persons of African descent of any equal areas in the world.

Industrial considerations have wrought a great change in

the last two or three decades. The United States Census of 1930 shows that New York city had 327,706 negroes in its population; Chicago 235,903, and Philadelphia 219,597, outstripping Baltimore with 142,106 and Washington with 132,068.

Every one of the 48 Northern cities having 100,000 or more population, with the exception of Des Moines, Iowa; New Bedford, Mass., Providence, R. I., Salt Lake City, and Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., increased their negro population. In Buffalo, N. Y., the increase was 200 per cent.; in Chicago 113.7 per cent.; in Detroit 194; in Elizabeth, N. J. 141.7; in New York city 114.9, and in Philadelphia 63.6. In some of the smaller cities of this rank, the figures averaged equally large.

The negro race, mostly living an open air life in the South, when transplanted to the big cities, and housed in unfavorable environments, naturally disturbed the balance of those cities in relation to comparative vital statistics.

The situation is now receiving the attention that its importance deserves, and nowhere more than in Baltimore.

The outcome of this attention cannot fail to prove one of great advantage to the whole country.



## Health Week - 1934

Columbia, Miss. Program

March 29, 1934

### NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

The negro race of Columbia will fittingly observe "Health Week" with well planned programs for each day, beginning Sunday, April 1, with "Mobilization Day," when L. F. Bowles, superintendent of Marion County Training School for the negro race in Columbia, will speak on the "History of Negro Health Week." The Rev. F. B. Gear, pastor of the Columbia Presbyterian church will deliver a sermon of "Health."

During the remainder of the week other white professional men will speak on the subject of health generally among the negro race, among whom are Dr. D. A. Ratliff, Dr. V. L. Terrell, Dr. L. R. Bush, Miss Ida Hood and Supt. A. G. Stubblefield of Columbia High School. Prominent among the colored speakers are the Rev. I. Underwood, C. P. Alford, F. A. White, the Rev. J. E. Eaton, J. R. L. Jefferson, S. M. Morris, the Rev. F. Bryant, the Rev. D. W. H. Lyell, R. C. Hicks, the Rev. E. L. Boone, the Rev. J. W. McDuffie, the Rev. E. Jackson and the Rev. F. L. Fox.



Health Week - 1934

## INSTITUTE AND CLINIC WILL BE FEATURES OF HEALTH WEEK PROGRAM

Plans for National Negro Health Week to be observed in St. Louis April 1 to 5 include an institute for nurses, social workers and welfare workers and a free clinic. **3-23-34**

Miss E. Massey, educational director of Freedmen's Hospital of Washington, D. C., will be guest speaker at the institute. She will be assisted by local experts. The institute will be held at the Wheatley Branch YWCA Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 3, 4, 5, from 8:00 until 10:00 p. m. each evening. Health problems of the community, and the community's part in finding solutions for better health conditions will be discussed at the meetings.

According to Dr. Jack Ward Gray, chairman of the Clinics Committee, free clinics where physical examinations will be given will be held three days during the week from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. each day. On Tuesday a baby clinic will be held at the Urban League Day Nursery. Thursday a clinic for women will be held at the Wheatley Branch YWCA, and Friday a clinic for men will be held at the Urban League.

## Dietetic Committee And Negro Health Week

During Negro Health Week talks were given at Block Unit Meetings, Schools and Churches. Outstanding speakers made radio broadcasts stressing the importance of "Buying Food For Health."

The committee was composed of women in the field of nutrition. They were Mrs. Minnie E. Dames, Dietitian City Hospital No. 2; Miss Edwina Wright, Home Economics Teacher at Cole School; Dr. Rossleene Arnold Hader, Nutritionist, Washington U. Medical School; Miss Ruth Kahn, Dietitian, Food Clinic, Washington U. Medical School; Mrs. Lucille Brantley, Home Economics Teacher; Mrs. W. C. Harrington, Dietitian, St. Louis Dairy Council; Mrs. Awilda Walton, Home Economics Teacher; Miss Dorothy Simmons, Home Economics Teacher; Miss Florence Johnson,

Home Economics Teacher, Sumner High School; Miss Ozmann, Dietitian, Barnes Hospital; Miss Brubaker, Dietitian, Barnes; Mrs. Pearl Green, Dietitian; Miss Gillsie, Dietitian Barnes Hospital; Miss Sullivan, Dietitian Barnes Hospital; Miss Slade, Dietitian Barnes Hospital; Mrs. Lillian B. Mosee, Social Service Worker; Miss Litha Freeman, Home Economics; Mrs. Wilnetta Grady, Home Economics Teacher, Sumner High School; Miss Bessie Gudger, Home Economics Teacher, Vashon High School; Miss Eva Jane Jackson, Home Economics Teacher, Vashon High School; Miss Elizabeth Pippe, Home Economics Teacher, Turner Open Air School.

## AFTER HEALTH WEEK—WHAT?

We are thinking of the keen interest and the activities which went along with the observance of Negro Health Week in this community. Therefore, we are thinking again in the terms of the benefits the community derived from the observance of this annual affair. We wonder, however, after Health Week—what? What are we going to do? Are we going to forget the health of people? Are we going to forget what we learned from the lectures and demonstrations? Are we going to cease health talks?—We hope not.

If we are to get the full benefit of health week, as we should, we must continue the fight and keep up the work throughout the year. By so doing, we will get the benefit of our work plus.



Health Week - 1934

TRENTON, N. J.  
STATE GAZETTE

**APR 2 1934**  
**TO OBSERVE NEGRO**  
**HEALTH WEEK HERE**

Two meetings will be sponsored this week by the physical committee of the Colored Community Department, Y. M. C. A., in observance of the 20th anniversary of National Negro Health Week.

At a free public meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, Perry Street, Dr. Edward A. Swift, a Negro physician of Perth Amboy, will speak and music will be provided by the Union Baptist choir.

Carl Daines, of the State Health Department, will give an illustrated lecture for men and older boys Friday night at 8 o'clock at Shiloh Baptist Church, and at the same time Miss Cadwalader, of the State Health Department, will lecture at the Montgomery Street Branch, Y. W. C. A., before women and older girls.

Lucius Tompkins is chairman of the committee in charge of these affairs, assisted by Dr. H. J. Austin, John H. Morrow, J. Herbert Gilliam, Dr. John A. Gordon and Principal J. Hill, of the Lincoln School.

**Negro Health Week**  
**Observed In Trenton**

TRENTON, N. J.—National Negro Health Week was observed in Trenton in various ways during the past week.

A statement was issued by Dr. Alton S. Fell, City Health Officer, concerning the importance of Negro Health Week, and a broadcast was given from the local station concerning Health Week by Richard L. Jensen, Y. M. C. A. secretary.

Three meetings were held during the week. On Wednesday evening, Dr. Edward A. Swift, Negro physician of Perth Amboy who is engaged in public health work, spoke and music was furnished by the Union Baptist choir. Friday, a meeting for men and older boys was held at Shiloh Baptist Church with Carl Daines, of the State Health Department, giving an illustrated lecture, under the direction of the physical committee of the Y. M. C. A. of which Lucius Tompkins is chairman.

Miss Cadwalader of the State Department of Health spoke on Friday at the Y. W. C. A. under the auspices of the Health Education Committee, headed by Mrs. Mabel Dingman.

Health posters made by the Lincoln Junior School and by High School students were displayed and

free informative literature was distributed at each meeting.

**NEWARK, N. J.**  
**SUNDAY CALL**

**APR 1 1934**  
**Negro Health**  
**Week Marks**  
**Anniversary**

**Meetings Are Arranged**  
**in Newark, Oranges**  
**and Montclair.**

The twentieth anniversary of National Negro Health Week is to be observed this week, starting today, in Essex county under the auspices of the Community Health Committee of Montclair, Dr. A. E. O. Lynch, chairman; the Community Health Organization of the Oranges, Dr. Walker A. Johnson, chairman; the Health Program Committee of the Oakwood Avenue Branch, Y. W. C. A., Orange, Dr. Myra L. Smith, chairman, and the National Negro Health Week Committee of Newark, Mrs. Sara Corprew, chairman.

These committees function with the co-operation of ministers, physicians, dentists, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, civic organizations and the Negro advisory committee of the Essex County Tuberculosis League to foster preventive health work among colored groups. Dr. Booker T. Washington is usually considered the founder of the annual campaign for better health conditions among colored people, but his friend, Major R. R. Moton, is the real father of the observance, Dr. W. G. Alexander, chairman of the Negro advisory committee, explained yesterday, in saying: "The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, with headquarters at Hampton Institute, where Major Moton was commandant, was the sponsor of the first health week observance. Dr. Washington sensed the possibilities of this movement and thus became the all-American champion of Negro health."

**Decline in Death Rate.**

The statistical service of the New Jersey Tuberculosis League reported yesterday a 12 per cent. reduction in the number of Negro deaths in the state last year, with 483 for 1933, compared with 549 the previous year. Of

these, 216 deaths occurred in Essex in 1933 and 226 in 1932.

The week's activities by the Montclair committee will include health sermons by ministers, health discussions, health motion picture showings and health examination clinics in the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and the Chauffeurs' Club. Special meetings will be held next Sunday at the Young People's meeting, Union Baptist Church, and at the evening service of St. Mark's Church.

In addition to health examinations in the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of Orange, special clinics will be conducted in the Calvary Baptist Church, East Orange, and at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Orange. Meetings with health discussions will be held at the Church of God in Christ, Oakwood avenue, Orange, and at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, East Orange. A health shop at the Oakwood Avenue Y. W. C. A. will be open this week from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. to give health information.

The National Negro Health Week Committee in Newark will hold health discussions in twenty neighborhood churches. Health sermons will be given by ministers, motion pictures and talks on social hygiene for women will be held at the Friendly Neighborhood House and motion pictures and talks on social hygiene for men will be held at Smith's poolroom. The Charlton Community Center will present discussions on the same subject to groups of young men and women. The closing meeting of the week will be held at the evening service of the Shiloh Baptist Church.



Health Week - 1934

ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

APR 2 1934

## Negro to Be Told How to Be Healthy

Fighting for health will be the subject of lectures and special meetings this week in observance of National Negro Health Week.

Special services will take place at 8 p. m. Thursday in Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. Speakers will include: Raymond H. Greenman, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Rochester and Monroe County; Dr. Charles Lunsford of the Medical Society of the County of Monroe and the Rev. James E. Rose, minister of the church.

Dr. Lunsford will give radio talks Friday over the Rochester stations.

The week's observance is sponsored by the United States Public Health Service.



# CLARK TELLS HOW TO OBSERVE HEALTH WK. All Can Help Lower Local Death Rate

By JAMES A. CLARK, Dep't. Hygiene, State Normal School ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—

During April 1 to April 8, the United State Public Health Service, State County, City Health Departments Civic and Scholastic Organizations will "check and double check" our vital statistics—compare them with our past records, note our health progress and see if we are "headed in the right direction" for a greater decrease in mortality.

"Help yourself and Community to Better Health" should not only be the slogan for National Negro Health Week but for every second, minute, hour, day, week, and month. The Negro's health depends on how he lives during each one of these units of time.

The special days and activities will compare Mobilization Day, Home Health Day, Community Sanitation, Special Campaign Day, Adults' Health Day, School Health Day, General Clean-Up Day and Report and Follow-Up Day.

Every community has its own health problems—conditions which may be changed from a liability to assets for the Negro's health. Make special efforts to study the vital statistics of your community during this week, noting the standing of our death rate. Try to find causes for this exceptionally high mortality and do not consider your job as being complete until you have started a remedy. The "City Fathers" will understand that better economic opportunities, more educational and civic equality for a higher standard of living for the Negro will also decrease the deaths of white people.

Our physicians, city, state and national health officers are ready to render their services in helping any community along the road to Health and Happiness. If we make each week National Negro Health Week, each week will bring grater results of the the Negro in Cheating Death.

Durham, N. C. Sun March 26, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

Epperson Calls Attention to National Observance Set for April 1-8

Durham county will unite with the rest of the nation in the observance of National Negro health week, April 1-8, according to J. H. Epperson, health superintendent.

Epperson today was preparing to mail letters to all Negro principals and pastors asking their co-operation and pledging the services of the health department.

It is practically impossible to reach all Negroes through such efforts, Epperson said, but it is asked that all persons seriously regard the week and aid in any possible way in raising the health standards.

The high mortality rate of Negroes as compared with that of white persons was pointed out as the chief reason for the campaign. Durham county has been actively engaged in improving the health conditions of Negroes and the work has been reflected in the diminishing death rate.

Absolde, N. C., Herald March 29, 1934

## National Health Week For Negroes Begins Next Sun.

National Negro Health Week—April 1, to April 7, will be observed in the schools and homes in Gates County, according to Howard L. Mitchell, Negro County Agent, who makes the following statement with reference to the observance:

"Everyone in Gates County is requested to cooperate with the County Board of Health in this clean-up campaign, which is to extend from front to back, and from bottom to top. All rubbish and skeletons should be moved from the premises. Clean away the mud holes, make steps to the doors, repair the broken windows, set shrubs and flowers, and screen

paint and whitewash.

"Cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, so soap and water should have a very high rating when it comes to character building. Who does not feel better and act nobler when person, thing, and the environment are clean, decent and refreshing? The inspiration received at such homes and schools gives higher and clearer visions, that lead to better human behavior, a higher plane of living, more self-respect and greater worthwhile accomplishments.

"It is requested that a hard fight be staged at once against filth, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, and all other internal and external parasites and diseases."

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel March 31, 1934

## RADIO TALK ON NEGRO HEALTH

Address by Dr. Malloy Sunday at 1:30 Launches National Health Week.

The executive committee of the National Health Week program is urging all those who have radios to tune in at 1:30 p.m. Sunday and hear Dr. H. D. Malloy, chairman of the clinical committee, tell of the necessity for improvement in Negro health, and how best to proceed in the accomplishment of this task. Sunday, with Dr. Malloy's speech, and the addresses by the various speakers who will speak in the churches Sunday morning, will formally launch what the committee hopes to be the most imposing and concentrated effort ever made in this city by Negroes to improve the health of the people. Perhaps two of the greatest enemies of life are disease and death. Death cannot be vanquished, but disease while it cannot be conquered in its ravages, can be greatly reduced from what they now are with intelligence, vigilance and fortitude.

During the health week there will be two clinics, one in the Atlantic building, Third and Church streets, and the other in the Bruce building, Sixth street and Patterson avenue. The hours are from 6 to 8 p.m., beginning Tuesday and extending through Saturday. Examinations at these clinics will be absolutely free, and the citizens are urged to make full use of this opportunity for free examination.

### In the Schools

In the colored schools throughout the city "School Health Day" will be observed with special programs and projects next week. In some schools the program will take the form of classroom projects, while others will have auditorium programs. The complete details of the program have not yet been worked out.

The committee in charge of this phase of Negro Health Week activities include U. S. Reynolds, J. W. Paisley, R. W. Brown, A. H. Anderson, J. A. Carter, chairman. Greensboro, N. C., News March 30, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED HERE

Plans Have Been Perfected For Rather Extensive Activity In Negro Schools of City.

Negro schools of Greensboro have perfected plans for a rather extensive observance of "Negro Health Week," a nation-wide movement instituted by the late Booker T. Washington, it was announced yesterday by Prof. J. A. Tarpley, supervisor of negro schools of the city. The observance will last from April 1 to April 8.

Plans for the week include clean-up campaigns, health lectures, health clinics, distribution and reading of special literature on health, poster contests, and other activities that might serve to stimulate interest on the part of pupils and school patrons in the matter of health improvement.

Prof. Tarpley pointed out yesterday that the late Dr. Washington launched the health week movement in 1915. At the time of its organization only 14 agencies, all of them negro, participated in the movement. Now, there are 45 agencies representing both white and negro citizens sponsoring the movement in co-operation with the United States public health service and public health boards in most of the 48 states.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel April 3, 1934

## Intense Interest Being Shown In Negro Health Week Activities Here

The appeal is made by the central committee of National Negro Health Week observance, that all citizens make a special effort tomorrow, Thursday, to give their home premises a thorough cleaning, gathering up all the rubbish, cans and other waste to be removed and destroyed in the city incinerator. Residents are asked to place the refuse in cans and have them in front of their premises, ready for the collectors sent out by the sanitary department of the city.

Free Lime Dispensaries On Thursday the free distribution

Winston-Salem. Dr. Ewers will speak at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening, fifteen minutes being allotted for this appearance. While his subject has not yet been announced it is expected that he will discuss some phases of personal hygiene, stressing oral hygiene.

### Dr. Dodge at Y. W. C. A.

As a most important feature in this week's celebration of Negro National Health Week, Mrs. I. J. Williams, chairman of the home health committee, is urging that every individual interested in safeguarding the health of his home make it a duty to be present this evening at 8 o'clock, to hear Dr. Eva Dodge. She will have a health message that will be of vital interest. It is a recognized fact that the race is growing more and more interested in health. If there were not a growing popular interest in this subject these wonderful opportunities for getting health information would not be available. What one knows about health is important, but it is what is actually put into practice day by day, that is vital, says Mrs. Williams. Health information is something that must be lived as well as learned. Don't miss this meeting.

### Parade Committee

All members of the health parade committee are requested to meet this evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Chestnut Street Branch Y. W. C. A. office. This is a very important meeting, as all details must be completed relative to the parade this evening.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch April 5, 1934

## NEGRO NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

A program in observance of Negro National Health Week is to be given at Shiloh Baptist church tomorrow night at 8 o'clock with Dr. C. N. Sisk, Vance county health officer, as the chief speaker. A full program has been prepared, including several addresses and some musical selections. C. C. Poole is the announced master of ceremonies for the meeting.

of lime will begin, and all citizens desiring it to scatter about their premises where needed will be provided ample supply by the city. This lime can be had from N. M. Mock's store, Happy Hill; Hairston Grocery Company, 1300 Cleveland avenue; Elijah Miller, 2060 North Cherry street; Royal Puryear, 716 East Second street, and R. E. Walker in Bellevue.

### Radio Address

Dr. J. B. Ewers, local dentist, a native of British West Indies, has been selected to deliver the second radio address over WSJS in behalf of better Negro homes and health for



## NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

April first marks the beginning of another National Negro Health Week. Of the many activities which the teachers have been requested to respond, no greater program has been sponsored than that of improving the health of the children. However, it is to be regretted that more funds are not available for medical attention to neglected children. Too often the county nurse comes and examines children, and finds their eyesight impaired or ton-

### NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED

#### Students Quiz Medics on Personal Health Problems in Forum

*Miss American*  
The Medical Association of Practice of Negro Medical Charlotte became a veritable Students Internship. The hospital facts are challenging the ty assembly during the Health communities to action in this Week program at the University-direction.

*14-34*  
ty and was amazed at the Miss Lucille Ray, chairman of growth of interest on the part the day, and Senior in the Col of young people in their healthlege, explained "Weight and In problems, and those of the coldication of Health," with good lege community. The Forumadvice to the assembly.

*Charlotte*  
was the closing session of a Rev. A. O. Steele broadcast week of lectures and radio to the assembly and radio au-broadcasts arranged by the De-fience in an address on "Healthpartment of Health and Physi-and Religion" which has elicited Education of the Universityed many favorable comments, and the Local Medical Associa-Rev. Steele is Professor of Religion on selected subjects in theigious Education in the Univer-field of personal and communityity. Miss Marie A. Robinson hygiene.

The Forum disclosed the de-assisted in her program by Mr. sire of the students to get theC. P. Dusenbury and Mr. E. L. correct information behind theMcAdams, who led the devo-health rules and laws, and antions and rendered appropriate intelligent inquiry as to thei music, respectively. own health status. This was the The Forum session on Friday purpose of this year's pro-morning was in charge of Mr. gram.

C. P. Dusenbury, of the class of 1936. The discussions were given by the following: "Teeth and Their Relation to Health" was discussed by Dren in brief replies by the doc-A. J. Williams; "Preserving the Normal Mind for Individual and Social Happiness" was the subject of Dr. Sylvia Allen, Men-Greene, Dr. J. E. Alexander tal Hygienist of the Department of Public Health of Charlotte Dr. Blackman. Dr. E. F. Tyson "The Health of the Negro in the United States" was broad-commented. The Health Week cast by Dr. E. F. Tyson. Uni-Committee plans to compile the

versity Physician, from Station data, questions and answers WBT, while the students and place them in the library faculty listened in from the assembly. Mrs. Gertrude Blackman presided at the session on Tuesday.

Mrs. M. B. Greenlee, Dietitiat for the University, explained "Diet as a Health Asset" in a very well-prepared and interesting paper, and commented on the dietary of the University Refectory, which was illuminating to the layman.

Dr. Rudolph Wyche, a graduate of Smith (Old Biddle) University, discussed the value of "Our Community Hospital," and opened the way for Dr. E. E. Blackman, President of the North Carolina State Medical Society, to speak on the "Improvement of Hospitals for the

Practice of Negro Medical Students Internship." The hospital facts are challenging the communities to action in this direction.

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Health Week-1934

**COLUMBUS, O.**  
CITIZEN

**MAR 31 1934**

**NEGRO HEALTH WEEK**

**N**EGROES face more severe health hazards than do white persons in the same communities. Statistics of deaths and sickness clearly show this. The reason in part, probably, is the undue susceptibility of the Negro to certain diseases to which whites have built up a strong racial resistance through generations of exposure. Current economic conditions have made serious inroads on the health of the Negro. This is reflected in the rising infant mortality rate and the deaths from tuberculosis. Corrective measures and educational effort, such as are provided through health week, will tend to relieve this situation. It is of interest that the Negroes of Columbus own 24.3 per cent of the 7995 homes in which they live, which is said to be the largest percentage of home ownership by Negroes in any of the larger cities of the north. The program laid out for the week, which incidentally will be the chart for procedure during the year, is of no little importance, as it affects the social and physical welfare of at least 32,774 persons.

More directly responsible, however, for recent heavy increases in Negro infant mortality and tuberculosis deaths are the unhealthful conditions under which unemployment and poverty have forced many Negroes to live.

To some extent those conditions can be alleviated by the clinical services and social agencies which are available to the colored population of Columbus. Negro Health Week, opening tomorrow, will bring these services to the attention of the group they are intended to serve. It will be the 20th annual observance of this week, originated by Booker T. Washington.

Columbus Negroes, for their own welfare, should hear the talks by physicians and nurses which are a part of the program, should take their children to clinics for diphtheria immunization and physical examination and should join in the housing survey and clean-up campaign. And white residents should encourage and support the efforts of the 27 agencies which are co-operating in this program.

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**COLUMBUS, O.**  
**OHIO STATE JOURNAL**

**APR 5 1934**

**For Better Health.**

**S**PECIAL emphasis is being given here to observing this week as National Negro Health week. The object is to disseminate essential facts to as large a number of the colored people as possible to promote betterment of their health conditions. To this end 27 health and social service agencies, both white and colored, are co-operating.

One of the features of this program, appealing in its practical application, is that sponsored by the Better Homes and Health Club. This group is enlisting volunteer workers in the colored sections of the city to conduct a housing survey and clean-up campaign which will extend over several months.



Health Week - 1934

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

MAR 25 1934

In marking Negro Health Week, which will be directed by medical groups and hospitals throughout the country from April 1 to April 7, Mercy Hospital has announced two public health lectures to be delivered in Phillips Auditorium, on the hospital grounds, 50th Street and Woodland Avenue, on Tuesday, April 3. The lecture periods will be divided into two sessions, 3 P. M. and 8 P. M.

The afternoon lectures, which will be for women only, will be delivered by Dr. Eugene T. Hinson, chief of staff, who will speak on cancer, and Dr. Lemuel T. Sewell, who will lecture on "Prenatal Care." Miss Lulu G. Warlick, superintendent of the Mercy School for Nurses, will talk on "The Adolescent Girl." The evening session, which is open to the public generally, has scheduled lectures on tuberculosis by Dr. W. H. Rodgers and on diabetes by Dr. Lances McKnight, chief laboratory surgeon.

In announcing the lectures, Dr. Henry Minton pointed out that each year the regular seasonal lectures at the hospital have been for physicians only, and that many of his staff felt that the public should have the opportunity of getting the latest developments in preventive care.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

APR 1 1934

## WEEK FOR HEALTH IS NEGROES' PLAN

Clinics, Lectures and Surveys  
Start With Church  
Services Today

LOWER MORTALITY HERE

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

National Negro Health Week, originated by Booker T. Washington, Negro educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, begins today.

Physicians, medical schools, hospitals and general health workers of the group will join with the United States Public Health Service in sponsoring clinics, lectures and surveys of health trends.

Through extensive national cooperation today is known as Mobilization Day, and churches will place special emphasis on health programs. Home Health Day will be observed tomorrow, while Community Sanitation, Special Campaigns, School Health, General Clean-up and Report Days follow in order. The Government has asked that reports on the work done be sent directly to Washington in an effort to aid health workers among Negroes.

Prominent among the observances of the week will be a national radio broadcast in which the United States Surgeon General will be the main speaker. On that program also will be Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee College and successor to Booker T. Washington, and Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the School of Medicine of Howard University. The Hampton Institute Quartet will sing.

### Memorial for Booker Washington

In Philadelphia today will also mark the observance of the nineteenth anniversary of the death of the Tuskegee founder. This celebration begins with a mass-meeting this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Royal Theatre, South Street near Sixteenth. The main speaker will be Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who knew the educator intimately.

An evening session will be held at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Fifty-eighth and Race Streets, with Dean Pickens again speaking. Miss Dorothy Congo and the Southern Jubilee Singers complete the evening program.

The week will end at Tuskegee next Sunday, when the annual Founder's Day exercises will be held. Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, an organization which itself has given lavishly to Negro education, will be the main speaker. The famous Tuskegee Choir and other singing units of the school have been scheduled to participate in this event, which brings a majority of the wealthy supporters of the school to sit among both white and Negro farmers from the Alabama soil.

The week-end is one of celebration for the entire countryside, being surpassed only by the annual

commencement exercises. Most of Sunday pullman cars and mule-drawn wagons will all bring the traditional friends of Booker T. Washington back to his school.

### Negro Mortality Decreased

Philadelphia Negroes will also find in Health Week announcements that despite the fact that their group is still ridden by tuberculosis, mortality among Negroes decreased last year, while it increased among whites. This fact was pointed out by the Philadelphia General Health Council.

Much praise for the reduction in deaths is directly attributable to an increase in tuberculosis sanatoria and specialization in the disease by Negro physicians, according to Dr. Henry M. Minton, specialist in the disease among Negroes at Phipps Institute and superintendent of Mercy Hospital. His statement precedes a series of lectures marking Negro Health Week which are to be held at Mercy Hospital, Fiftyeth Street and Woodland Avenue, Tuesday. One will be devoted to tuberculosis and its prevalence among Negroes.



Health Week - 1934

### Cheyney Observes Negro Health Week

CHEYNEY, PA.—National Negro Health Week was observed at the Cheyney State Teachers College. Charles Bartholz, executive secretary of the Delaware County Tuberculosis Association, was the guest speaker at the chapel health exercises Thursday morning, April 12. He rapidly traced the development of public health work throughout the country with special detailed emphasis on the effort being put forth in Delaware County to control contagious diseases.

The speaker was introduced by Miss Viola D. Jefferson, head of the Physical Education department, and the music was directed by Mrs. Laura Wheeler Waring, head of the Music and Art departments.

Health Week - 1934

Conway, S. C., Herald

April 12, 1934

### NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH CAMPAIGN

The month of April has been selected as Negro Health Campaign month. There is a very high death rate among the negroes and a large percentage are preventable diseases. These startling facts need our attention and work.

We are asking every negro family to join in this campaign for "Better Health, Cleaner Homes and Sanitary Improvements," thus preventing many diseases from spreading. "It is better to keep well than to get well."

The following are some helpful suggestions:

1. Clean back yards of cans and rubbish.
2. Clean front yards and plant flowers and shrubbery.
3. Screen if possible.
4. Generally clear inside of house.
5. Build sanitary toilets.
6. Careful preparation of foods.

It is our aim to reduce the death rate by preventing many unnecessary diseases.

The clubs of women in the county have been working—making rugs, canning meats, planting gardens and other activities pertaining to home life.

Lunches are being planned for the school children which another year it is hoped to carry out through the term.

Hannah L. Bessant,  
Emerg. Home Dem. Agent.



Columbia, S. C. Record  
March 23, 1934

## NEGRO STUDENTS PLAN TO OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK

The observance of the twentieth annual national negro health week is being planned for the week ending with Sunday, April 8, said Dr. M. S. Stover, director of Richland county health unit today, and negro schools all over the county are making plans to participate.

Programs, issued by the United States public health service, have been distributed to the negro schools of the county by Doctor Stover and special exercises probably will be held in most of them.

Columbia, S. C. State  
March 30, 1934

## Negro Health Week Gets Active Support Of T. B. Association

The South Carolina Tuberculosis association is co-operating with the United States public health service in the celebration of National Negro Health week, April 1 through April 8. This celebration makes a grand opening in the Negro program for health recovery campaign promoted during the entire month of April by the National Tuberculosis association and its affiliated organizations throughout America. The health recovery campaign was formerly called the early diagnosis campaign.

The South Carolina Tuberculosis association has asked the co-operation of the entire public health personnel of South Carolina through Dr. J. A. Hayne, director of the state board of health, Dr. P. Eugene Payne, director of the Columbia board of health and Doctor Stover of the Richland county health unit have promised full support. The Richland County Tuberculosis association, Mrs. A. R. Goodwyn, executive secretary, the Richland County Teachers' association, Eugene Barnwell, president, and the Columbia Negro schools, C. A. Johnson, supervisor are promoting definite programs stressing home health, community sanitation, adult health, school health, and general clean-up as suggested by the United States public health service.

Booker Washington's "Health Improvement Week" of 1915 has grown into the National Negro Health week, a period of emphasis on Negro health problems, and the National Negro Health movement, a year-round program which undertakes to keep the Negro population race health-conscious and to effect interracial understanding and team work wherever conditions and adequate provision may be made for the health welfare

this section are urged to attend.

Among the helpful suggestions and talks on the interesting program will be "The importance of Good Health" by Mary Fordham, and "Short Health Talks" by Dr. B. W. Bonners and Dr. W. H. Young.

Union, S. C., Times  
March 29, 1934

## Negro National Health Week

Twentieth anniversary.

Sunday, April 1 to Sunday, April 8, 1934.

Sunday, April 1 — Mobilization Day, Bethel A. M. E. Church, 3:00 p. m.

Monday, April 2—Home Health Day.

Tuesday, April 3—Community Sanitation Day.

Wednesday, April 4 — Special Campaign Day.

Thursday, April 5—Adult Health Day.

Friday, April 6—School Health Day.

Saturday, April 7 — General Clean-Up Day. A baby show will be held at the hospital from 12 to 4 p. m. and a prize will be given to the healthiest baby.

Sunday, April 8 — Report and Follow-Up Day.

State Medical Meeting Here in April.

One hundred and twenty-five physicians, pharmacists and nurses are expected. The Palmetto State Medical Association will meet in Union, April 24-26. This is the first time in the history of the city that this body has decided to come to Union. We are sure that the good people of Union will do their best to make it a pleasant stay for our visitors. Clinic will be conducted in the morning, papers and discussions in the afternoon. Dr. Francis, former president of The National Medical Association of Norfolk, Va., will be the guest speaker. Public meetings will be held each night.

Anderson, S. C., Mail  
April 5, 1934

## HEALTH PROGRAM FOR NEGROES TO BE GIVEN

The national negro health program will be presented at Fork Grove Rosenwald school Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and negroes of

Union Community Hospital,  
Union, S. C.  
Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser  
April 4, 1934

## National Negro Health Week

National Negro Health Week will be observed at Edgefield Academy

with the following program:

Monday, April 2, Mary B. Simkins will speak on Better Homes.

Tuesday, April 3, Rev. Reid, orp Health Habits.

Wednesday, April 4th, Miss Janie Fraser (white)—The Child and the Home.

Thursday, April 5, Rev. Thomason pastor of white Baptist Church.

Friday, April 6, to be supplied.

Community Program Clubs to foster health programs in various communities.

W. E. PARKER, Principal.

MARY B. SIMKINS,

Chairman of Better Homes.

Many of the rural colored schools of the county, although their school term has closed, are observing Negro Health week by assembling their parents and teachers. With the help of the social visitors of the Emergency Relief Administration, Miss Fraser, nurse for Emergency Relief Administration, and Rosa Jones, their own county Home Demonstration agent, they are having some very good programs and health talks. Some schools are planning to observe National Child Health day, May 1st by giving small pox vaccination to school children.

Laurens, S. C., Advertiser  
April 5, 1934

## Negro Health Week Now Being Observed

Nora Hood, colored assistant emergency agent for Laurens county working in connection with the home demonstration agent, is conducting a series of health programs in the colored schools of the county this week as a part of the celebration of National Negro Health Week.

Miss Jennie McMaster, of the S. C. Tuberculosis association, has been se-

cured as chief speaker for the meeting and a large audience heard her Monday at Reedy Grove school. Other meetings scheduled for the week include Center Rabun, Tuesday; Poplar Springs, Wednesday, and Mt. Carmel, Thursday.

In accordance with instructions from the State college, Orangeburg it is stated, the colored worker will devote the month of April to clean-up campaigns in the various communities where she has organized clubs.

Sumter, S. C., Item

March 29, 1934

## National Negro Health Week

From April 1 to 8, is known as Negro National Health Week. During that week community leaders in every community in the United States will put forth efforts to make the country a more healthful place in which to live.

Sumter county must "do its part" in this movement. The following program will be carried out next week with the cooperation of each individual and all leaders:

Sunday April 1: All ministers are asked to preach health sermons, and urge the people to carry out the Health Week program.

Monday, April 2: Visit the health meetings held in your community. Tuesday, April 3: Clean up homes and home grounds. Destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. Plant flowers. White-wash fences, buildings, etc. Try to make some arrangement for screening the homes.

Wednesday, April 4: Continue to clean the home grounds and encourage your neighbors to clean their yards, front and back.

Thursday, April 5: Visit your dentist and physician and have them check up on your health.

Friday, April 6: Clean all school buildings and premises. Clean churches and premises.

Saturday, April 7: Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

Make every week in the year Health Week.

J. C. Maloney,  
Farm Agent.  
O. C. Williams  
Home Agent  
L. M. Davis,  
Assistant Home Agent



Sumter, S. C. Item  
March 30, 1934

## National Negro Health Week

To the Colored Teachers of Sumter County:

This is to appeal to you to put special emphasis on the National Negro Health Week which begins Sunday, April 1 to April 8, 1934.

I suggest that you make a definite program for each day. Say for Sunday, April 1, health sermons, lectures etc., and urge the carrying out of the Health Week program.

Monday, April 2, personal and home hygiene talks by qualified persons.

Tuesday, April 3, Community Sanitation Day. Emphasize spread of disease by insects and rats and how to destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes.

Wednesday, April 4, special Campaign Day. Put special emphasis on community health problems. Churches should receive special attention.

Thursday, April 5, Adult's Health Day. Stress the importance of health examinations, fresh air, right diet, good cheer, proper living, regular examination, early treatment.

Friday, April 6, School Health Day. Health programs, health cruades, parades, etc. School buildings and premises should be made sanitary.

Saturday, April 7, General Clean-Up Day. Complete all cleaning of homes, school buildings and premises.

Sunday, April 8, Report and Follow-Up Day. Report results and plan for the year round follow up.

If your school has closed, assist in carrying out this program through your church or Sunday school.

Devote a part of your program April 5 to the commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of National Health Week.

ANNIE E. SANDERS,

Sumter Co. Rural Supt. Negro Schools

Kingstree, S. C. Record  
March 29, 1934

### Negro Health Week

Club girls together with the women in each community we have decided to follow these few suggestions:

1. Clean back yards of cans and rubbish.

2. Clean front yards and plant flowers and shrubbery.

3. Screen if possible.

4. Generally clean inside of homes.

5. Build sanitary toilets where possible.

6. Have health conferences and secure the aid of nurses and doctors in giving lectures.

7. Give suitable demonstrations:

(a) Proper making of beds.

(b) The invalid's tray.

(c) Balanced meals.

8. A full bath more than once a week.

9. Brushing the teeth every morning and night.

10. Sleeping long hours (10 or more) with windows open.

11. Drinking one quart of milk daily.

12. Drinking from 6 to 8 glasses of water daily.

13. Play or exercise out of doors daily.

14. Stand properly, chest up, abdomen in.

15. Eating every day at least two vegetables other than potatoes and dried beans, including one green vegetable if possible and fruit once a day.

We are also beautifying church and school grounds in each community.

The Woodson community school closed week before last. There were quite a number of women present, together with the members of the "4-H" Club, the regular routine of the meeting was carried out and an interesting program was arranged, after which we had an Easter egg hunt and "4-H" souvenir caps were given to all members of the club.

Thelma L. Dawkins,  
(Negro H. D. Agent of Co.)

St. George, S. C. Eagle  
April 5, 1934

### NEGRO HEALTH WEEK IS BEING OBSERVED

Negro Health Week begins April 1st to continue through 8th. I am asking every Negro in the county to observe this week by cleaning their premises. Remove all tin cans and rubbish from yard and beautify your yards with flowers and shrubbery. Give indoors a general cleaning.

Old tin cans are breeding places for mosquitoes and mosquitoes cause malaria fever. Destroy their breeding places and have less fever. If possible screen your homes. By improving our sanitary conditions now, we will have less sickness later on.

You have cooperated with me in the covering of your wells and improving or building sanitary toilets, let us as self respecting Negroes get busy and clean! clean! clean!

Thanking you for your cooperation,  
FLORENCE SWAILS,  
Emergency Negro Home Demonstration Agent.

St. George, S. C. Record  
April 5, 1934

### NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

The 20th annual observance of Negro Health Week will be held thruout the county during the week beginning April 1, under the joint auspices of the National Negro Health Movement, the United States Public Health Service, state, city and county departments of health, and the national organizations interested in public health and in racial welfare. Days of the week are designated as Mobilization Day, Home Health Day, Community Sanitation Day, Special Campaign Day, Adults' Health Day, and General Clean-Up Day, beginning Sunday and continuing thru Saturday, respectively. Sunday, April 8, will be Report and Follow-Up Day.

Green Leaf Grammar and High School, at St. George; and Dorchester Training School, at Summerville, the only colored schools in county now operating, cooperating with the local health department, will observe National Negro Health Week.

The 20th annual observance of Negro Health Week will be held throughout the country during the week beginning April 1, under the joint auspices of the National Negro Health Movement, the United States Public Health Service, state city and county departments of health, and the national organizations interested in public health and in racial welfare. Days of the week are designated as Mobilization Day, Home Health Day, Community Sanitation Day, Special Campaign Day, Adults' Health Day, and General Clean-Up Day, beginning Sunday and continuing through Saturday, respectively. Sunday, April 8, will be Report and Follow-Up Day.

Green Leaf Grammar and High School, at St. George; Dorchester Training School, at Summerville--the only colored schools in county now operating--cooperating with the local health department, will observe National Negro Health Week.

Belton, S. C., News

April 12, 1934

### Rosenwald School At Belton

#### Observes Clean-Up Week

The week beginning April 1 has been observed as clean-up and better health week by local colored school. Some weeks ago, the class in Biology under the direction of the principal made some preliminary surveys of homes and premises and obtained definite information upon which to act. The facts ascertained have furnished the texts for the gospel of cleanliness and better health that has been preached both to the pupils in the school and the public in general. The county health unit very generously co-operated, furnishing literature and films depicting the breeding of flies, the rapidity of their increase if not controlled, their menace to health, need of periodic inspection of the human machine, and others which have been shown to sizeable crowds of interested people during the week. The results of the gospel and its effect may be seen in the work that is going forward, not only in cleaning up refuse piles, removing cans and destroying other places which may menace health, but also in newly made flower beds, freshly turned gardens the plants of which will soon furnish food for the body and beauty for the nurture of the soul.

The Field Day program on May 1, which will consist of races, stunts and exercises designed to aid in building and preserving strong bodies which will insure better health and more and better work and more harmonious living. The Rosenwald school seeks to serve all the people of the community.

Union, S. C. Times  
April 11, 1934

### NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVED APRIL 1-8

Most of us know Negro Health Week was observed April 1-8, however I am continuing it through the month of April--with the "4-H



## Health Week-1934

Knoxville Tenn. News-Sentinel  
February 16, 1934

## NEGROES TO OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK HERE

### Physicians and Nurses Named To Make Arrangements.

A committee of negro physicians and nurses has been appointed to arrange for the observance of National Negro Health Week in Knoxville April 1-8. Dr. W. H. Enneis, director of city health bureau, is advisor to the committee. Dr. H. M. Green, member of the committee and regional director of the negro Boy Scouts, said today that the negro Scouts would take an important part in the Knoxville observance.

"The boys will clean up yards and school grounds," said Dr. Green, "and distribute health literature. Health playlets will be given in various places, too."

## NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

### Seven Day Program to be Staged in April

### Entire Population Will Listen to New Plans By Physicians

National Health Week will be observed in this city on a larger scale than ever before, according to the promoters of this celebrated occasion. An elaborate program which calls for seven days of observance, one solid week of intensive education and much gospel preaching of how to preserve and keep one's health, has already been set up.

Every physician in Nashville is being pressed into service, every business and professional man is asked to take part and the 42,520 Negroes in Greater Nashville are invited to cooperate. Playing safe with one's health, observing the best possible rules of right living will be stressed. Housing conditions as well as the location of the

many homes will be thoroughly gone into. The people of this city will be told not only how to eat but will be admonished to take proper exercise, get plenty of air ventilate the homes properly, and will be shown further the correct sanitation that should be practiced by individual house wives, factories plants and even in churches and in places where people congregate in large numbers.

The observance begins on Sunday April 1st. The forces that will preach the gospel of good health and right living are being marshalled rapidly. Those who are not trained in public speaking will be coached. Those who know how to address audiences will be pressed into service.

The whole set up has been arranged and the promoters feel that Negro Health Week will go over in a big way.

This movement was inaugurated a number of years ago by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute. It met with such popular accord that it is now fostered as one of the agencies for the good of the citizens by the authorities at the nation's capital. The United States Government in co-operating in every way. Thousands of pieces of literature are being distributed throughout the United States to assist in the coming observance.

### Mascot Negro Pupils Win Health Contest

Mascot took first prize yesterday in the blue ribbon health contest by the Knox county health department among Negro schools. Rising Sun students came second, their average being 72 per cent. compared to 84 for Mascot.

Over 250 representatives of 211 Negro schools listened to a program in the education department auditorium at the courthouse. Webster Porter was principal speaker. The contestants were taken to the Gem theatre, Vine street, for a free show following the meeting.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
April 1, 1934

## WILL OBSERVE HEALTH WEEK

### Negro Boy Scouts to Aid in Clean-up Drive.

Twentieth annual observance of National Negro Health week will be opened today and continued through April 8, Dr. H. M. Green, Negro physician, said yesterday. A number of mass meetings in homes, schools, and churches will be held and prominent Knoxvilleians will speak to the Negroes in an effort to teach them better health conditions, Dr. Green said.

Negro boy scouts of the city will aid in this movement by a general clean-up program through all the Negro sections of the city. They will clean up yards and school grounds and will distribute health literature.

Each night during the week, meetings will be held at churches and schools for adult persons interested in making their home health conditions more favorable. The meetings will be culminated next Sunday when an all day program is planned to be held at Mt. Zion Baptist church. Among the prominent Knoxville citizens who will speak are Dr. W. H. Enneis, T. H. Haynes, director of public welfare, and Dr. J. B. Naive, of Beverly Hills sanatorium. Chattanooga, Tenn. Times

### SPEECH PROGRAMS SET ON NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Programs by colored nurses and physicians will be given in various sections of Chattanooga this week in observance of Negro Health week.

National Negro Health week was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, educator and author, and this will be its twentieth annual observance, Dr. L. L. Patton, speaking for the Mountain City Medical society, said last night. The purpose of the program of speeches by members of the society, he said, "is to carry the lessons of clean living, correct thinking and better citizenship to our people through the schools and churches in every community."

The week's schedule is as follows:  
Monday—Orchard Knob church, 8 p.m., Dr. N. B. Collier speaking.  
Tuesday—Mount Zion church, 8 p.m., Dr. C. F. Bass speaking.  
Wednesday—Park City school, 2 p.m., Dr. Scott speaking; Second Baptist church, 8 p.m., Dr. E. F. McIntosh speaking.  
Thursday—Greater Monumental church, 8 p.m., Dr. T. E. Taylor speaking.  
Friday—North Chattanooga Methodist

Tennessee

Sequatchie, Tenn., News  
March 29, 1934

## Meetings Negro Health Week

April 1 to 8 is Negro Health Week. Meetings in the interest of the movement will be held as follows: At South Pittsburg Negro High School April 2 at 1:45 p. m., and at the negro church, that city, at 2 o'clock.

At Richard City negro school children at 10 o'clock, April 2, and 10:30, women.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
April 1, 1934

**NEGRO HEALTH WEEK**  
On Thursday of this week from 1 to 4 p. m., demonstrations will be given by food and home hygiene classes. The public is invited. Community sanitation and home environment will be discussed by hygiene classes each day during the week. Mrs. Terry and Miss Smith will give demonstrations.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner  
April 8, 1934

**HEALTH WEEK IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
Health Week is being observed in all the Negro schools. Both physicians and dentists visited each school and made health talks. Other programs on health were sponsored by the teachers and participated in by the students.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal  
April 5, 1934

## Local Negro Doctor Sponsoring Health Week At Schools

Dr. J. A. Alexander, with the cooperation of the Radium 8 and Creative club is sponsoring National Negro Health week at Holloway High and Bradley Grammar schools.

On Wednesday, April 4, Dr. E. A. Davis spoke on measles and whooping cough at Holloway High school while Miss A. K. Bright spoke on child habits at Bradley Grammar school.

On Thursday, April 5, Dr. J. E. Jones will speak on "Tuberculosis," at Holloway at 11:15 while Miss H. W. Sims will speak on "The Growing Child," at Bradley Grammar school.

On Friday at 11:30 there will be a general demonstration at Holloway led by Dr. J. A. Alexander. Attempts are being made to show motion pictures of the essentials of health. Dr. J. R. Patterson will speak on dental hygiene, after which tea will be served.

The public is invited.

ist church, 2 p.m., Dr. J. F. Conyers speaking; St. Elmo Baptist church, 7 p.m., Dr. Leroy Capehart speaking. South Pittsburg, Tenn. Hustler

### NEGRO HEALTH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED APRIL 1-8

April 1 to 8 is observed through the nation as Negro Health Week. This week calls all the people to participate in the Twentieth Anniversary of the National Negro Health Week, which was founded by the late Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, the consecrated leader of a people emerging from the darkness of many centuries and looking for the light of health and happiness.

The County Home Demonstration Department is co-operating with the Negroes in their health work.

Below is a list of the places of meetings:

South Pittsburg Negro High School, Monday, April 2, 1:45 p. m.  
Richard City Negro School, (children), Monday, April 2, 10:00 o'clock a. m. and 10:30 o'clock for (women).

Whitwell and Victoria dates to be announced later.

LUCILE LEE,  
Co. Home Dem. Agt.  
Paris, Tenn., Intelligencer  
March 31, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK WILL BE OBSERVED HERE

The week of April 1 to 8 has been designated as "National Negro Health Week" and the negro schools in Paris will observe the occasion with fitting exercises.

T. R. Wilson is chairman of the Paris district and Lula Robb is county supervisor for the Rosenwald organization which sponsors the health movement among negroes.

Efforts are made through the organization to bring about better sanitary conditions among the negroes



Mass Meeting Held In  
Lecture Hall of Me-  
harry

On Sunday April 1st, which was known as Mobilization Day hundreds of persons who attended the various churches on Easter heard health talks by different physicians, and an urgent appeal was made for each individual to strive for better health each day of the year.

The Bethlehem Center served as headquarters for the Health Week Observance on Tuesday, April 3rd. A Well Baby Conference and Tea were given by the Public Health Nursing Council of which Mrs. Uffleman is Director. The City Federation of Women's Clubs under the leadership of its President, Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce, ably helped to make this program a huge success. Refreshments were served by members of the City Federated Clubs to the five hundred guests who attended the Conference and Exhibit during the hours of 2:00 to 8:00 P. M. Much praise should be given to the Public Health Nurses for the splendid work they are doing throughout the year.

and Health Lecture were given at St. Paul A. M. E. Church with Dr. S. H. Freeman serving as Master of Ceremonies. Dr. H. D. Richardson was the principal speaker for the evening.

On Thursday, April 5th, our attention was called to the special program that was being carried out at A. and I. State College. Tribute was paid to Booker T. Washington the able Founder of National Negro Health Week by Dr. C. C. Harwell. Dr. C. C. Harwell told some very interesting facts concerning the causes and effect of Heart Diseases, while Dr. W. A. Beck was very much at home in discussing Tuberculosis, a subject upon which he is well versed. Music was furnished by A. and I. State College, and again Dr. S. H. Freeman acted as Master of Ceremonies. 4-20-34

School Health Day was observed Friday, April 6th, and physicians spoke to students of the fourteen colored schools and the Vocational school. The lectures began promptly at 10 A. M. and the members of the P. T. A. attended these lectures and were greatly benefited. The talks were of such a nature that each student was able to grasp the meaning of the discourse and follow it through, thereby learning how to live longer and what they should do towards keeping healthy.

Saturday, April 14, was the day that the school children had been patiently and eagerly waiting for. More than 800 students from the health picture and comedy shown at the Bijou Theatre in keeping with Health Week. Dr. J. W. Jones delivered a lecture on "Infant and Child Care." The principals of the various schools assisted by Dr. J. B. Nall and others served as Marshals of the Day. Saturday was also known as clean up day, and many housewives throughout the city put special stress upon the cleaning and beautifying of their houses, both inside and out, even to planting flowers, shrubbery and gardens. The City Sanitation and Street Cleaning Department assisted by removing the trash and garbage and properly disposing of same.

tie Franklin, President of the P. A. of Pearl High School, who brought greetings from the faculty and parents of the school, and each pledged his or her loyal support in achievements for the advancement of the students and community. Dr. I. L. Moore rendered a very beautiful and impressive solo accompanied by Miss Marie Brooks of A. and I. State College. Mrs. Dan McKeever, President of the P. T. A. of Nelson-Merry school spoke in behalf of the Association at Nelson-Merry, and also made mention of the health lectures that were delivered by Drs. T. H. Elliot and B. C. Majors, saying that every one present was impressed by the forceful way in which these two physicians were able to impress the young children, and invited the Medical Society to send them such speakers again soon.

Cephus Douglas of A. and I. State College, accompanied by Miss Marie Brooks sang, "Just a Wearying for You." He received a large encore, and again his sweet and melodramatic voice held the audience spellbound until the last full note had floated away. The program at this point changed and Dr. J. J. Mullaney, President of Meharry Medical College and Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medical lectured to the audience and demonstrated by charts and graphs the high death rates of the Negro race and very ably told some of the things that we could do to help bring these rates down to a normal point. In opening his discourse, Dr. Mullaney stated that Booker T. Washington was the greatest man that the Negro race had produced, and that we should always cherish his memory by making each Health Week celebration bigger and better.

great need for much improvement before a normal level can be reached. The chart next demonstrated showed the "Maternity Death Rate" and Dr. Mullooney opened the discussion of this chart by stating that America had the highest death rate from maternity cases of any of the civilized countries. The death rate for Negro mothers was 19 per 1,000 against 8 per 1,000 for whites. Much of these deaths are due to improper treatment before and during birth. Mothers were invited to attend the special prenatal clinics, especially those who could not afford to hire a private physician.

Chart number three was labeled "Infant Deaths" and the rate of infant mortality was appaeling. In 1918, 200 out of every 1,000 Negro babies born died at birth or before they reached one year of age, while the rate for white infants was less than 120 per 1,000. In 1920-22 a decrease was noted and white babies per 1,000 for both races died. The rate is still on the downward trend and in 1930, the statistics showed that 116 Negro and 64-65 white babies per 1,000 died during the period of infancy.

Chart four dealt with "Typhoid Fever." It was defined as a communicable infectious disease, not transmittable, but that it was obtained through polluted water and impure milk. Emphasis was placed upon the purchasing of pasteurized milk, and that we must, at all times safeguard our drinking water.

Chart five—"Tuberculosis": During the years 1917-1918, 400 out of every 1,000 Negroes died from the dreaded disease while the death rate for the whites was 150 per 1,000; but thanks be to God, this high and deplorable death rate has also shown a marked decrease for both races but much improvement is still necessary, and there is a daily fight against this disease. The health departments and Tuberculosis Associations play a major part in leading the fight.

ing 1920-1921 this increase began—one of the contributory causes was the introduction of the so called "Bootleg Whiskey" which caused persons who partake of it to become greatly weakened and were more susceptible because of their lowered vitality especially in their declining years.

Diphtheria was discussed in Chart 7— and with the aid of modern science this disease has been almost combated and few deaths are now listed that were caused by diphtheria. The introductions and anti-toxin for the disease has brought joy to thousands. Parents were urged to have their children inoculated for these various diseases.

Chart eight— showed the death rate of both the Negro and white group from automobiles and other vehicles used for transportation. Each person was warned to be careful in crossing streets, to be careful drivers and to remember always that someone's life was at stake and who would be the next victim. The speaker praised the "safety council of the different colored city schools and commended the introduction of such an activity among the young students and told them to continue their practice of safety rules at all times. The audience was very attractive during the entire discourse and much was gained through the lecture and demonstrations.

A selection was then rendered by the Fisk octet directed by Mrs. John Myers. Their first number was "Lead Kindly Light" and the second "Little Tommy Went A Fishin," they pleased the audience very much and we are thankful to them for responding. Dr. M. J. 'Bent, Professor of Bacteriology at Meharry was in charge of the moving pictures. The first one showed how our drinking water was purified and made fit for use and the second picture (a talkie) was a "Lesson on Germs, the Invention of the Microscope, the Pasteurization of Milk and the first successful administration of a toxin to conquer diptheria

After the moving pictures the audience stooped and was dismissed by Rev. H. P. Gordon. Upon leaving each person was invited to inspect the "Public Health Demonstration Exhibit" which was on display in the lobby of the hall. The exhibit was in charge of the nurses of Meharry who are now on Public Health duty, a part of their training. Literature from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was given to those present.

McCarthy, Medical College and worthy chairman of the Executive Committee of the R. F. Boyd Medical Society for it was through his untiring efforts that such a wonderful program was arranged and carried out Sunday.



Health Week-1934

## Negro Health Week Twentieth Anniversary

AUSTIN, Tex. (ANT)— The Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of National Negro Health Week is April 1-8, 1934.

The original movement was called "Health Improvement Week," April 11-17, 1915 by the founder, Booker T. Washington and his associates. When the Week was first observed there were only fourteen agencies, all Negro, expressing interest in it, while in 1934 there are forty-five agencies participating, both white and colored.

In Texas the campaign will be conducted under the direction of E. Rivers Barnwell, Negro Health Service of the Texas Tuberculosis Association, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the National Negro Health Week Committee.

## SHAPE PROGRAM ON HEALTH WEEK

Houston.—National Negro Health Week, the twentieth anniversary of the first "Health Improvement Week," will be observed April 1-8. This annual observance, which is for the purpose of stressing the all-important subject of health, will be the greatest of any ever held in Houston.

Plans are well under way and a volunteer committee, headed by H. P. Carter, is mapping out details for the program, which will include special features for each day in the week. Among these are radio talks, community clean-up drives, lectures to schools and civic groups by physicians and leaders, and a systematic campaign for cleanliness and sanitation throughout Negro business and dwelling places.

This observance is sponsored in Texas by the Texas Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. E. Rivers Barnwell is director of the state Negro Health Service.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX. NEWS

MAR 13 1934

**F**EW CIVIC ENTERPRISES in Texas have brought more lasting benefits than the annual Negro Health Week observance. This year's State-wide program (April 1-8) will commemorate the movement's twentieth anniversary.

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK OBSERVANCE

That "white man's disease" has taken and still takes heavy life-toll in a racial group which has not developed natural resistance to it—a matter of generations—yet the educational work has reduced the death-rate remarkably. That result has been accomplished under difficulties, as Texas has not yet provided a State sanatorium for negro patients. Therefore, in the main the progress recorded must be credited to the negroes themselves, with such help and direction as they have received from public health authorities, civic leaders and other citizens.

To encourage that mutual self-help, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation annually awards silver cups to the three communities in as many population-groups that make the best showing in health-protection. That award recognizes only work of lasting value which is carried on, not merely through the set "week," but the year round. Taking up a current practice, many negro communities wisely are surveying health conditions, looking to such campaigns.

## TO BAD FOR HEALTH WEEK

It was too bad for National Negro Health Week in Houston that those in charge of the radio program were so unfortunately unwise as to select a white doctor to appear as guest speaker who repeatedly insulted Negroes by calling them "niggers." Some of these days we shall learn that we have Negroes who can take these parts just as well, and that Negro doctors are no exception to this rule. It was Negro Health Week, and the speaker should have been a Negro doctor and not a white doctor.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX. NEWS

MAR 29 1934

**I**NTRODUCING a new and distinctly helpful note into the National Negro Health Week observance—April 1-8, this year—the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness will conduct an intensive campaign regarding care of the eyes. Comparative statistics emphasize the need of such campaigning. Among the 100,000 blind persons in this coun-

## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

try, 16,000 are colored men, women and children. Though that race constitutes only about 10 per cent of the country's population, it contributes 16 per cent of the blind here. Taking the Nation as a whole, one person in every 1,200 is sightless; but among the negroes, one in every 750 is so afflicted.

Most blindness is preventable. Frequently a little attention to a child's eyes on the day of its birth—the application of a simple remedy—will save it a lifetime of darkness. The higher rate of blindness among negroes points to a lack of such care. Health week is a most appropriate time for instructing the community—particularly parents—on that score. At the same time it is well to stress the advisability of looking after the school child's eyes. That is a proper function of the school clinic, but not many negro institutions are afforded such service. Remedying that lack is the entire community's concern.

## FORT WORTH, TEX. MORNING STAR TELEGRAM

## APR 3 1934 National Negro Health Week.

NATIONAL Negro Health Week, observed April 1-8, is the twentieth anniversary of the project espoused and set in motion by Booker T. Washington. The former head of Tuskegee University, the leading negro educational institution in the United States, adopted the idea from the Negro Organization Society of Virginia. The growth of the movement has been remarkable. From 14 agencies and organizations among negroes in 1915 the work has extended until 45 units will participate in the present Week.

Fort Worth has an enviable reputation in that particular. The participants in this city have operated under the title of Volunteer Health League and that group has won the silver trophy for having led in excellent health service for three consecutive years. The observance of the present Week is, therefore, of especial concern to the the Fort Worth negroes within all their organized groups.

Behind the movement is to be found a strong national organization with complete co-operation with all of the civic, state and national societies and associations for the promotion of health. The Fort Worth negroes have prepared an ambitious program and the Week has begun under most auspicious interest and activity. A program for every day, devoted to a special line of endeavor, has been prepared.



# NEGRO HEALTH WEEK PLANNED

C. J. Ward County Sanitary Officer Arranging Program For April 1 To April 8

Plans are being effected by C. J. Ward, Roanoke County Sanitary Officer, to observe National Negro Health Week in Salem and throughout the county, beginning Sunday April 1 and continuing through April 8.

National Negro Health Week was initiated in 1915 by the late Booker T. Washington and has been observed annually since that time. Originally there were 14 agencies and organizations, all among colored people, while the 1934 call includes over 45 such agencies.

As outlined, the program provides Home Health Day; Community Sanitation Day; Special Campaign Day; for the following; Mobilization Day; Adult's Health Day; School Health Day; General Clean-Up Day; and Report and Follow-Up Day.

It is planned to have health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors, and other qualified persons, together with special programs in the colored schools.

Culpepper, Va. Star  
March 1, 1934

## NEGROES CELEBRATE NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

The twentieth anniversary of National Negro Health Week will be celebrated by negroes throughout the country during the week of April 1-8. For many years the National Negro Health Movement, in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in churches, schools and homes. Ministers, doctors, nurses and teachers will em-

phasize the importance of health and especially the health problems of mothers and children, by means of lectures, demonstrations and health contests. Personal hygiene, community sanitation and communicable disease control are the outstanding subjects to be considered, special days in the campaign week being assigned to them.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is the real founder of the Negro Health Week. It was from this organization that Dr. Booker T. Washington sensed the possibilities of such a movement and, in 1915, converted it into a national movement by a special appeal to colored organizations throughout the country. There were in that year fourteen organizations, all among colored people, called upon to co-operate in the celebration. Now, in 1934, there are forty-five organizations, both white and colored, actively co-operating in the observance of National Negro Health Week.

The efforts of these organizations to carry the gospel of good health directly to the colored people over this comparatively short period of years are already producing encouraging results. Since 1913 the median span of life of the negro in Virginia has been increased from thirty years to forty-five years—the average negro in this state now lives fifteen years longer than in 1913. In 1913, 1,235 Virginia negroes died from tuberculosis; this number was reduced to 1,129 in 1932—a saving of 106 lives. Another significant fact is the reduction in the total number of negro deaths in Virginia from 11,553 in 1931 to 10,618 in 1932—a saving of 935 lives.

Special projects of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia are to secure more colored nurses employed throughout the state and to promote the organization of Child Health study groups, material for which is furnished by the State Health Department.

March 1, 1934

## VIRGINIA NEGROES CELEBRATE NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

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with the United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in Churches, schools and homes. Ministers, doctors, nurses and teachers will emphasize the importance of health and especially the health problems of mothers and children, by means of lectures, demonstrations and health contests. Personal hygiene, community sanitation and communicable disease control are the outstanding subjects to be considered, special days in the campaign week being assigned to them.

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which is furnished by the State Health Department.

Suffolk, Va. News Herald  
February 28, 1934

# Virginia Negroes To Celebrate National Health Week In April

Members of the Race In Old Dominion Plan to Observe Twentieth Anniversary of Event First Week In That Month.

The twentieth anniversary of National Negro Health Week will be celebrated by negroes throughout the country during the week of April 1-8. For many years the National Negro Health Movement, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in Churches, schools and homes.

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Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch  
March 18, 1934

## City Will Join Movement For Negro's Health

Doctors, Nurses, Teachers  
Ministers to Aid Observance  
of National Week

The twentieth anniversary of National Negro Health Week will be celebrated throughout the United States during the first week of April, according to the program announced yesterday. The celebration is sponsored by the National Negro Health Movement in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service and State and local health departments and other interested organizations. Doctors, nurses, teachers and ministers will emphasize the importance of health, especially to mothers and children by means of lectures, demonstrations and health contests. The program for the week will be as follows:

"Mobilization Day—Sunday, April 1. Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons. Urge the carrying out of the health week program. Give references to health information and urge co-operation with organized agencies. Emphasize mother and infant welfare work to reduce high infant mortality.

### Special Hygiene Talks

"Home Health Day—Monday, April 2. Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons. Social hygiene education and venereal disease control measures should be considered in special meetings. Health films, slides and exhibits should be used and demonstrations given whenever feasible.

"Community Sanitation Day—Tuesday, April 3. Destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. Talk spread of disease by insects and rats, and methods of destroying breeding places. All homes, markets, bakeries and food establishments should be screened against flies. Co-operation with local health departments should be emphasized.

"Special Campaign Day—Wednesday, April 4. This day should be devoted to the focusing of public opinion on special community health problems. Churches should receive special attention as they are often neglected factors with reference to their influence for the accomplishment of special health projects.

"Adults' Health Day—Thursday, April 5. Health examinations. Explain that organic diseases are the chief causes of disability and death; that tuberculosis and cancer are next. Emphasize fresh air, right diet, good

cheer, proper living, regular examination, and early treatment.

"School Health Day—Friday, April 6. Health programs, modern health crusades, parades, etc. School buildings and premises should be made sanitary, and appropriate programs presented in school buildings, parents to be invited. Emphasize infant and child welfare agencies and centers. Fill personal cleanliness score cards. Conduct health poster contests.

"General Clean-Up Day—Saturday, April 7. Complete all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises. Special attention should be given to any part of the clean-up program which has not been carried out during the

preceding days. Supervisory committee should orient the community program on the preceding day and direct last work day to final results. "Report and Follow-Up Day—Sunday, April 8. The community supervisor, through its secretary, a report of results of the health week program and send copy of summary of report to State and local health departments, newspapers, Negro Health Week Committee, and co-operating organizations. Plans should be started for the year-round follow-up."

Richmond, Va. News Leader  
April 10, 1934

## 425 NORTHERN NECK NEGROES EXAMINED

All Take Diphtheria Toxin  
During Health Week.

Special to The News Leader.

HEATHSVILLE, Va., April 10.—Four hundred and twenty-five Negro children in Northumberland and Lancaster counties took diphtheria toxin during national Negro health week in the twin-county diphtheria clinic, sponsored by the churches, physicians, school boards and boards of supervisors in the two counties.

Each year during the national health week, health clubs, teachers and supervisors select some phase of health as a special project.

Superintendent of Schools W. S. Trent met the teachers and complimented them on the work of the clinic and other health work that is being done in the counties, and said that the conditions of the schools had continually improved during the past three or four years. Mrs. L. B. T. Cheatham is supervisor of Negro schools in Northumberland county.

Cape Charles, Virginia, Times  
April 5, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

The week beginning on the first day of April has been set apart by the negroes of the nation as Health Week, during which they are themselves expected to, and a large percentage of them will, engage in such clean up methods as will conduce to sanitary improvement in the cities, towns and rural districts they inhabit, and they should be given every encouragement possible by their white neighbors in making the week effective. Those, if any, who think the health of our negro population is a matter which concerns themselves alone take a short sighted and thoughtless view; it is not only a matter which concerns the self respecting and highly respectable element who occupy the more or less segregated districts of thickly settled communities, but the great mass of them from the ranks of whom we draw the bulk of our labor, and it is of profound interest, if viewed from purely a selfish standpoint, that their cleanliness and health be conserved. Our contacts with them in relation of cooks, house maids, wash women and farm labor brings the two races very close to each other, so that the principles of self preservation has a large part in the equation.

But there is a broader sense in which to view the matter; it is the duty of the strong to help the weak, and nothing in the way of helpfulness we can extend returns a larger dividend on the investment.

Cape Charles, for example, as well as the county at large, has a number of excellent colored citizens who have made way to their present status by their integrity and uprightness; they are striving to elevate their race and we should offer them every encouragement in our power in their effort to improve their surroundings, and better their condition generally.



Health Week - 1934

Wyltheville, Va

Enterprise

Feb. 27, 1934

Virginia Negroes

Celebrate Nat'l

Health Week

The twentieth anniversary of Nat'l. Negro Week will be celebrated by negroes throughout the country during the week of April 1-8. For many years the National Negro Health Movement, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in Churches, schools and homes and to promote the organization of Ministers, doctors, nurses and teachers will emphasize the importance of health and especially the health problems of mothers and children, by means of lectures, demonstrations and health contests. Personal hygiene, community sanitation and communicable disease control are the outstanding subjects to be considered, special days in the campaign week being assigned to them.

In 1931, 1,235 Virginia negroes died from tuberculosis; this number was reduced to 1,129 in 1932—a saving of 106 lives. Another significant fact is the reduction in the total number of negro deaths in Virginia from 11,553 in 1931 to 10,618 in 1932—a saving of 935 lives.

Special projects of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia are to secure more colored nurses employed throughout the State and to promote the organization of Child Health study groups, material for which is furnished by the State Health Department.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is the real founder of the Negro Health Week. It was from this organization that Dr. Booker T. Washington sensed the possibilities of such a movement and, in 1915, converted it into a national movement by a special appeal to colored organizations throughout the country. There were in that year fourteen organizations, all among colored people, called upon to cooperate in the celebration. Now, in 1934, there are forty-five organizations, both white and colored, actively cooperating in the observance of National Negro Health Week.

The efforts of these organizations to carry the gospel of good health directly to the colored people over this comparatively short period of years are already producing encouraging results. Since 1913 the median span of life of

the negro in Virginia has been increased from thirty years to forty-five—the average negro in this State now lives fifteen years longer than in 1913.

In 1931, 1,235 Virginia negroes died from tuberculosis; this number was reduced to 1,129 in 1932—a saving of 106 lives. Another significant fact is the reduction in the total number of negro deaths in Virginia from 11,553 in 1931 to 10,618 in 1932—a saving of 935 lives.

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RICHMOND, VA.  
TIMES DISPATCH

MAR 6 1934

## Negro Leaders Tell of Health Week Effort

National Movement an Outgrowth of the Work of Virginia Organization

[Special to The Times-Dispatch]

SOUTH BOSTON, March 5—J. E. Farmer, president of the Halifax County Welfare League, (Negro) announces that the twentieth anniversary of the National Negro Health Week will be celebrated by Negroes throughout the country during the week of April 1 to 8. He further states that for many years the National Negro Health Movement, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, State and local health departments, and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in churches, schools, and homes. Ministers, doctors, nurses, and

teachers will emphasize the importance of health and especially the health problems of mothers and children, by means of lectures, demonstrations, and health contests. Personal hygiene, community sanitation, and communicable disease control are the outstanding subjects to be considered, special days in the campaign week being assigned to them.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is the real founder of Negro Health Week, states Farmer and R. L. Fox, president of the South Boston School League and one of the founders of the Booker T. Washington High School here, said that it was from this organization that Booker T. Washington sensed the possibilities of such a movement and, in 1915, converted it into a national movement by a special appeal to Negro organizations, all among colored people, called upon to co-operate in the celebration. Now, in 1934, there are forty-five such organizations, both white and colored, actively engaged in co-operating in the observance of National Negro Health Week.

Farmer and Fox further state that the efforts of the organization to carry the gospel of good health directly to Negroes over this comparatively short period of years are already producing encouraging results. Since 1913, the median span of life of the Negro in Virginia has been increased from thirty to forty-five—the average Negro in this State now lives fifteen years longer than in 1913. In 1931, 1,235 Virginia Negroes died from tuberculosis; this number was reduced to 1,129 in 1932—a saving of 106 lives. Another significant fact is the reduction of the total number of Negro deaths in Virginia from 11,533 in 1931, to 10,618 in 1932—a saving of 935 lives.

Part of the original Virginia committee composed of J. E. Farmer, R. L. Fox, Dr. J. M. Mason, president of the South Boston Men's Business League, Matthews H. Coleman, principal of the South Boston grammar school, R. L. Armistead, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School, and Paul H. Duncan, Eagle president, all colored and all of South Boston, are still playing an active part in this form of Negro improvement and they state that special projects of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia are to secure more Negro nurses employed throughout the State and to promote the organization of child health study groups, material for which is furnished by the Virginia State Health Department.

Virginia

## National Negro Health Week

The 20th anniversary of the National Negro Health Week will be observed during the week beginning April 1-April 8, both days inclusive. The observance will also mark the 76th anniversary of the birth of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the movement. National Negro Health Week is sponsored by the United States Public Health in cooperation with the health departments of States, counties and cities, and several outstanding organizations, prominent among which are the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, National Medical Association, National Negro Business League, National Negro Insurance Association, and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

The program for the week has been carefully planned under the direction of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown. The movement is deserving of the cooperation and support of the colored people of Richmond, not only because of its vital importance to them as a means to reduce the mortality and morbidity rates among them, but also because it presents an opportunity to pay a merited tribute to the great American whose solicitude for the welfare of his race brought this constructive movement into being.

The thought and labor expended in launching and sustaining a movement so vital, far-reaching and beneficial should be appreciated.

March 29, 1934

## Health Week For Negroes April 1-8

U. S. Public Health Service Sponsors Movement For The Race

The twentieth anniversary of National Negro Health Week will be celebrated

by negroes throughout the country during the week of April 1-8. For many years the National Negro Health Movement, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service, state and local health departments and other interested organizations, has devoted an entire week during the spring of the year to a special health campaign to be observed in Churches, schools and homes. Ministers, doctors, nurses and teachers will emphasize the importance of health and especially the health problems of mothers and children, by means of lectures, demonstrations and health contests. Personal hygiene, community sanitation and communicable control are the outstanding subjects to be considered, special days in the campaign week being assigned to them.

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia is the real founder of the Negro Health Week. It was from this organization that Dr. Booker T. Washington sensed the possibilities of such a movement and, in 1915, converted it into a national movement by a special appeal to colored organizations throughout the country.

NORFOLK, VA  
VIRGINIAN PILOT

MAR 26 1934

NORFOLK PLANS TO OBSERVE National Negro Health Week.

Editor, Virginian-Pilot:

No individual, race or government is sounder or stronger than his or its health. Booker T. Washington conceived that idea over 20 years ago. That was his reason for bringing into being in 1915, with the assistance of 14 agencies and organizations, Health Improvement Week, which has grown into the National Negro Health Week, a period for the emphasis of Negro health problems. The call of 1915 included only colored, while the call of 1934 includes 45 organizations, most of which are working among both white and colored people. The United States Public Health Service, the State, county and city health authorities as well as other organizations co-operate in the work of National Negro Health Week.

It is encouraging and gratifying to note the improvement in health conditions and the decrease in death-rate since the inauguration of this period for health education.



The time of the observance of National Negro Health Week this year will be April 1 to 8 inclusive. We are asking all churches, schools and other organizations as well as health and welfare agencies to participate in the program. We are asking every pastor to preach a special sermon on health, April 1. If it is so arranged that he can not do so on that date, then April 3 will suffice. We are contemplating asking a physician, dentist or nurse to appear at the various churches either on the first or eighth to make a five-minute talk on health and are asking the ministers through the kindness of the press, to co-operate with us to the extent of granting them this privilege.

Included in our plans are short talks over the radio by one or two colored physicians.

E. W. MURRAY, M. D.,  
Local Chairman,  
Norfolk, Va., March 21, 1934.

Not One But Fifty-Two

Tells Why Every Week Should Be Health Week for Negroes

Editor, Journal and Guide:—  
April the first marked the beginning of another National Health Week. Of the many activities which the teachers have been asked to sponsor this school term, no greater program has been attempted than the improvement of the health of the children.

It is to be regretted that more funds are not available for medical attention. Too often the county nurse comes and examines the children, and finds their eyesight impaired or tonsils imperfect. This information is passed on to the parents who in many cases are financially unable to give them any medical aid.

What the Negro needs is not so many high sounding speeches in observing the National Negro Health Week, but some plan to get direct medical aid to those who need it most.

Due to environmental conditions and the lack of medical care the death rate is much higher among the Negroes than the white citizens. This may be proved by quoting from an article that appeared in the Durham Morning Herald during the month of February.

"In 1933 there were 714 resident deaths in Durham County, 333 were white and 381 colored. The Negro death rate was 15 per 1,000 population. The white death rate was only 7.1." Less than half as many white people died than colored.

Not only did more colored, but the span of life was shorter. Seventy-three Negroes died before reaching their first birthday, and only 38 whites. One hundred fifty-six white persons died over 60, and only 53 Negroes. Death occurred more frequent to white people over

er 60. Negro deaths were predominant between 25 and 40 years of age.

Believe me or not, if the Negro is to survive and compete with other races, the span of life must be lengthened. This can be done by educating the Negro to observe not only one health week, but 52.

REV. G. W. THOMAS  
Roxboro, N. C.

## STATE TO CONTINUE SUPPORT OF NEGRO HEALTH PROGRAM, SAYS DRAPER IN HEALTH WEEK TALK

RICHMOND, Va.—The local observance of National Negro Health Week here was greatly aided by a special radio program emanating from WRVA under the sponsorship of the Negro Organization Society and the Richmond Urban League.

The program which was broadcast Tuesday, April 3, was marked by talks by Dr. Warren F. Draper, commissioner of health for the state of Virginia and William M. Cooper, executive secretary of the Negro Organization Society. Musical interludes were supplied by the Sabbath Glee Club of this city.

Following Mr. Cooper's enlightening "History and Importance of Health Improvement Week," Dr. Draper took the mike and discussed Negro Health in Virginia.

Excerpts from his talk follow:

**Use Negro Nurses**  
One of the most effective means of raising the standard of health among Negroes is by employing the services of Negro public health nurses. This plan which has been tried out in Virginia during the past several years has given excellent results.

In the first place it has served to interest the Negro in his own health problems. This interest has manifested itself in an eagerness on the part of the Negro Organization Society to participate actively in the Negro health movement and to raise funds so that it may be developed and extended as rapidly as possible.

Secondly, the plan has brought to individual Negroes in their homes sympathy and understanding of their health needs and their health problems and has outlined in a simple and practical fashion the things to be done and the rules to be followed for the preventing of sickness and the promotion of health.

During the past two years the expense of maintaining a Negro nurse has been borne equally by the State Department of Health and the locality in which she did her work.

The shortest time for which a nurse may be employed is three months. Unless she can be assured of remaining at least that long, it is not worth while to start the work. This is because it takes some time for a nurse to locate the people who need her services, to gain their confidence, and to teach them the things that they

must know if they are to receive actual benefit.

When the funds are in hand the Health Department assumes the responsibility of securing a competent nurse and of seeing that she renders the service which is expected of her by the people who have provided the money.

From July 1, 1933 to January 1, 1934, Negro public health nurses were employed under the plan outlined above in Nansemond, Henrico, Powhatan, and Cumberland Counties. In addition to these it has been possible to employ a certain number of Negro nurses under authorization of the Civil Works Administration. These have been working in Arlington, Burnswick, Halifax, and Greenville counties.

**To Continue Support**  
As far as funds will permit it to do so, the State Department of Health will continue to aid in the support of Negro nurses in localities which provide their share of the expense. It is hoped that a certain number of competent and well trained Negro health nurses may be regular attachment to the nursing bureau of the department so that they may be available for assignment to various localities for such periods of time as they can afford.

The Department will welcome questions in regard to the Negro program and will be glad to give any information that may be requested. Address such inquiries to the State Health Commissioner, Richmond, Virginia.

Drakes Branch, Va., Gazette  
May 3, 1934

## Negro Health Week Successful in County

The Negroes can again in Charlotte County feel that they did the part in helping to better the health conditions of Charlotte County.

April 8, fourteen schools of the county assembled at the courthouse and presented in various ways how we as a group might contribute to the National mobilization against health conditions and poor

health habits. The songs, orations, recitations, essays, playlets and demonstrations were the concrete examples of what had been done in the several communities to foster better health habits and living.

The schools are greatly indebted to Dr. T. R. Lovelace and the County nurse, Miss Frances Barringer, for their professional service and their cooperation. Three clinics and one demonstration were held under their supervision. A clinic for diphtheria was held at the Court House, two clinics were held for vaccinations against smallpox and typhoid, one at Drakes Branch and one at Rolling Hill. The demonstration for the Mid-wives was held at the Court House and there beyond doubt was given guidance of unlimited importance.

The final report from the various schools on the community activities for Negro Health Week are also encouraging. From about fifteen schools came the report that: 172 yards and lots were cleaned, ninety three houses were generally cleaned, 103 porches were cleaned, 8 out-houses were painted, 1 sanitary toilet was built, 8 houses painted the walls inside, three roofs were painted, 103 flower boxes were planted, 118 vegetable gardens were planted, seven grass lots were sowed and 25 homes planted shrubbery or trees. Also 160 burned or moved trash, 70 insect breeding places were destroyed, 29 homes destroyed rats, 41 repaired fences and porches, 43 trimmed shrubbery, and 61 removed dead trees and stumps.

It is the hope of the Negro Health Organization that the work started during this one week set aside for health inventory will come every week during the year. Let us pledge ourselves as loyal supporters of the war against unhealth habits and unhealthy living conditions.

H. R. HARRIS, Sec  
National Negro Health Organization  
of Charlotte County.



Welch, W. Va. News  
April 3, 1934

## Negro Health Week Is Being Observed At Dunbar School

The twentieth anniversary of Negro National Health Week is being observed at Dunbar junior high school.

Monday was given over to the study of Home Health and how to make our homes more desirable places in which to live.

Tuesday being set apart as Community sanitation day we shall devote a large part of the day to clearing and beautifying the school community with emphasis of the importance of students carry the sanitation into their respective communities and inaugurating movements to clean and beautify their environments.

Wednesday will be observed as special campaign day when efforts will be made to enlist the support of all the people in the clean-up idea. From eleven to twelve o'clock on that day a public meeting will be held in the school auditorium and health and sanitation talks will be made authorities on health subjects.

Prof. N. J. Dickerson, principal of Jenkinjones school, Dr. J. E. Brown, McDowell county health officer, Dr. W. L. Colson, school clinic dentist and Editor M. T. Whittico. The public is invited and urged to attend this meeting.

Thursday is adult Health Day. On this day adults will be advised to look carefully into the state of their health, have physical examinations made of their bodies, get rid of aches and pains and enjoy life as God intended they should.

Friday, General Clean-Up day. On this day there will be an attempt to complete the subject of cleaning the body, the mind, the home, the yard, the school, the church and community.

Welch, W. Va. News  
April 5, 1934

## Negro National Health Week Is Being Observed

The twentieth anniversary of the Negro National Health week is being observed at the McDowell graded school.

The programs for the first of the week were sponsored by the intermediate grades under the direction of Miss Charlotte Wade,

principal.

The program for today is under the direction of Miss A. V. Price, the elementary teacher. This program was devoted to adult health. Friday is general clean-up day for school and community.

Welch, W. Va. News  
April 13, 1934

## MAYBEURY SCHOOL OBSERVES NEGRO NAT'L. HEALTH WK.

National Health Week was observed at Maybeury from April 1-7 with appropriate programs for each of the days.

Sunday morning talks were given by Principal C. E. Johnson at Mt. Mariah church at 11 o'clock and 3:00 o'clock by Miss Virginia Brown at the Memorial Baptist church, subject being, "Health in Regard to Attendance."

Tuesday—Community Sanitation Day. Misses Webb and Brown in charge. A group of children visited homes in the three sections of the community namely: Northfork, Barlow and Switchback. The purpose of the visit was to find out some of the sanitary conditions of the homes of the various pupils.

Wednesday — Special Campaign Day—Miss Samantha Prunty in charge. A health program was given by the first grade.

Thursday—Miss Simpson in charge. A health program was given.

Friday—School Health Day—Mrs. Gilbert sponsor. A program carrying out some of the ideals and principles in regard to healthy living. General health talk given by Miss Brown.

Saturday — General Clean-Up Brown and Mrs. Gilbert. The same group of children who observed on Tuesday went again to the same homes to check, to see how much improvement had been made. The following points were used as a means of a check up: (1) cleanliness, (2) flower arrangement, (3) drainage, (4) lawn in front, (5) garbage, (6) entrance to home. The total score was equalled 100 percent.

The highest scores made in the various sections of the community were the following:

Northfork Section—First places:  
Mrs. Ella Crockett ..... 98½  
Mrs. Susie Lane ..... 96½  
Mrs. Sallie Ross ..... 96  
Mrs. Belle Fuller ..... 96

Barlow Section:

Mrs. Mary Jackson ..... 100  
Mrs. Marjorie Gravely ..... 98  
Mrs. Thelma Wade ..... 97  
Mrs. Mattie Dillard ..... 95

New Row Section:

Mrs. Mary Carter ..... 100  
Mrs. Celia Clayborne ..... 98½  
Mrs. Elva Lacey ..... 98  
Mrs. Azzie Withers ..... 95  
Mrs. Okey Gray ..... 95

Switchback Section:

Mrs. Ellen Johnson ..... 100  
Mrs. Irene Hairston ..... 98  
Mrs. Genoa Johnson ..... 98  
Mrs. Emmaline Brown ..... 95  
Mrs. Elizabeth Conner ..... 94  
Mrs. Maranda Harris ..... 94

The school and its pupils received much encouragement from the parents and patrons in carrying out their program of health. Other homes not mentioned need to be commended in their sanitary improvements.